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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL  
LAND OFFICE

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30

1909





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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

*Washington, D. C., October 26, 1909.*

SIR: The following report of the work in the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and recommendations for change in legislation are respectfully submitted.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

In addition to the performance of the regular work during the last fiscal year, two very important changes have been inaugurated and nearly brought to perfection—an entirely new method of keeping accounts and a new filing system. In my last report these matters were briefly touched upon as having been started. During the past year they have been perfected.

There is no question concerning the necessity for the new accounting system. The one in vogue prior to July 1, 1908, was imperfect and did not provide the necessary checks. That under which the office is now working provides an absolute check on all moneys taken by the receivers in the 104 local land offices throughout the United States. As an integral part of this most important change it was found advisable to substitute consecutive numbers for all entries instead of adhering to the old system of series of numbers for each class. The second entry in any office is now numbered "2," whether it be the same character as the first or not; heretofore all homestead entries were in consecutive numbers, all desert-land entries in the same way, and similarly all other entries, so that there would be homestead entry No. 1, desert-land entry No. 1, timber-and-stone entry No. 1. Under the present system the desert-land entry, if made after the homestead entry, becomes entry No. 2. The checking of moneys received becomes the easier, and there is no extra work required in securing data as to the different classes of entries.

The new filing system adopted includes flat filing. There is no argument needed to show the greater desirability of this practice over that of folding papers and placing them separately in the jacket.

The files have been centralized and cards are made of every case received, and placed on the desks of the examining clerks instead of the cases themselves, no more of the latter being given to the clerks than are under immediate examination. If the case is held up and additional information called for, the fact is noted on the card and the case returned to the files awaiting the reply. The office by the new system is also enabled to obey the law which calls for an alphabetical index of all patents. This was not heretofore followed. The system is far more orderly, and once mastered will prove more expeditious. It can well be understood, however, that the task of installing it has been a great one. There is also difficulty experienced by many of the older clerks in changing from the old system to the new. A very great majority of the employees of the office are to be congratulated upon the way in which this work has been met and overcome. The work has been a great one, and the office should receive commendation for meeting the emergency in the way in which it has been met. There is no doubt about the necessity for the change; past defalcations in local offices tardily discovered show that the method of accounting was absolutely faulty; an inspection of the old records of cases will show how destructive of old papers the folding system was; the law demanded an index of patents; the carding of the cases meets this; the substitution of a card for the large record has met universal approval whenever it has been tried in the business world. By keeping a card of entry made, it is now possible to prevent a second entry sought to be made by one who has filed a prior application.

A mechanical process of taking certified copies of patents has been adopted, with the resultant saving of the time of five in every seven clerks employed on the work and a greater facility to always keep this branch of the work up to date.

#### **CARE IN EXAMINATION OF TRACT BOOKS.**

Greater time is now necessary for the examination in this office of all kinds of applications for lands, owing to the fact that numerous withdrawals, for different purposes, have been made and noted on the tract books. In consequence, before the allowance of any claims the tract books have to be most carefully examined to see that the land applied for is not within one of the reserved areas. This, of course, takes greater time than when the tract books showed no or few withdrawals.

#### **CASH RECEIPTS.**

The total cash receipts from the sales of public lands, including fees and commissions on both original and final entries for the fiscal year 1909, were \$9,235,227.70.

Miscellaneous receipts: From sales of Indian lands, \$2,651,051.08; reclamation water-right charges, \$159,490.93; depredations on public

lands, sales of government property, and copies of records and plats, \$170,645.68, making the aggregate total of cash receipts of this bureau during the fiscal year 1909, \$12,216,415.39, a decrease from the fiscal year 1908 of \$499,294.07, although the largest amount received during any fiscal year except 1908.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, were \$844,095.84, an increase of \$1,983.39. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices, were \$2,721,489.99, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$9,494,925.40.

#### AREA OF LAND ENTERED AND PATENTED.

The total area of land originally entered during the fiscal year 1909 is 19,892,503.76 acres, an increase of 802,146.98 acres as compared with the area entered during the year 1908. The total area upon which final proof was made is 8,171,240.49 acres, an increase from the previous fiscal year of 103,195.64 acres. The area patented during the fiscal year is 12,808,811.084. The past fiscal year was the first year during which a record of the area of lands patented has been kept, therefore no comparison of previous fiscal years can be made. Of this area, 6,534,090.36 acres were patented under the homestead law.

#### EPOCH OF SALE.

In reviewing the history of public-land legislation and public-land policies there can be found three distinctly marked epochs—the epoch of sale, the epoch of development, and the epoch of reservation. When the United States came into being it was found that the expenses of the war had been such that there was a large debt to be paid; the States were asked to cede to the Central Government their lands, which were to be held as public lands, and which were regarded as an asset for the payment of the debt. This was the era of sale.

#### EPOCH OF DEVELOPMENT.

The second epoch was started as a natural consequence of the increase in population. The son of the old pioneer sought new lands that he might repeat his father's successes in winning a new country to civilization. Though he committed a wrong in going on the public land of the United States, it was a *malum prohibitum* and not a *malum per se*, and there was no appeal to his conscience to prevent him from going on the vast domain and in endeavoring to win a home. Congress, therefore, was forced to recognize his rights acquired in this manner, but, the idea of sale still predominating, gave him the prior right to buy at a price which seems to have been about the sale price

obtained for lands. From this recognition the step was easy, as the attention of Congress was more strongly called to the necessity of the establishment of homes and the development of the vast western empire; it took but a little time for the proper theory to be appreciated, and the free homes theory became that of the Government, and with it came the epoch of development.

Under this policy the West has been subdued more rapidly than was anticipated. There is no question but that advantage has been taken of the liberality of the laws of the United States and land wrongfully acquired.

The spirit of the extreme is characteristic of this nation. With the idea of quantity came the spirit of waste. The man with the bird's-eye view could see this, but the man on the ground with the endless prairie stretched before him or with the giant forests around him was difficult to convince that the supply had a limitation.

### EPOCH OF RESERVATION.

After development came in the last few years the theory of reservation, on the principle that development for the greater good of the nation would eventually be better perfected if present acquisition were checked until the correct lines of travel could be definitely marked out. Many of the resources which in an unoccupied country were useless, in the country as now settled are found to be of great value for future uses. They are of the character which is necessary for the maintenance of human life, furnishing as they do heat, light, and housing for the people. Congress has already passed laws looking to the preservation of the timber supply, but has not as yet enacted adequate legislation covering the coal land and water powers.

### CONSERVATION.

I call especial attention to the recommendations made by you as Commissioner of the General Land Office with regard to needed legislation with respect to the timber lands and coal lands of the United States. The recommendations were as follows:

The timber-land acts above referred to should be repealed and the timber upon the remaining public lands disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior at public sale, upon application therefor, after scaling and appraisal, or upon a stumpage basis similar to the method now exercised by the department in the Chippewa Indian lands. Under such a measure, merchantable timber standing upon public lands not in a national forest may be ordered into market and sold, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder, on condition that the timber shall be removed from the land within a fixed period of years. The method of estimating stumpage and terms of sale and tracts of timber offered, together with other necessary regulations, should be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

I would advise that any such measure should provide that a bona fide applicant to homestead a tract of timber land should have a preference right to purchase at the top price bid, upon payment of a reasonable percentage of the

bid, and under such purchase the timber should not be removed until the entryman has complied with the law as to residence and cultivation and made full payment for the timber, as bid, or has made full payment for the timber.

The present coal-land law should be supplanted by an act fully meeting existing as well as future conditions. The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent monopoly and extortion in their distribution. This may be accomplished either through a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the Government, under proper regulation and supervision by the Secretary of the Interior, or through the sale of the deposits with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility, under similar regulations. As regards the future disposition of coal lands, I am impressed with the belief that the most advantageous method will be found in a measure authorizing the sale of the coal deposits in the lands, subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, under such reasonable regulations as may be imposed. An exploration period of one year upon a permit basis, at a nominal charge, would insure to the applicant the necessary preliminary knowledge upon which to make the purchase of the coal deposits and venture the necessary investment for operation purposes before making the cash purchase. The maximum unit authorized for this use could safely be made three sections, provided no greater surface rights are granted than will give proper facilities to reach and extract the coal deposits. The surface would thereby be open to entry under other laws according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal. In case of failure of the grantees to open and operate the coal deposits under reasonable limitations and to maintain an output reasonably suited to the deposits, and in case of combination as to price or limitation of output, title should be forfeited by proceedings in court for that purpose. Government mine supervisors would be necessary to enforce the conditions and limitations under the grant.

The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to grant a suspension of operations in any case upon a showing of sufficient cause. If all persons having pending coal claims, declaratory statements, and entries at time of adoption of the proposed law be given the opportunity to consolidate their claims to the extent of not exceeding three sections of contiguous lands and to transmute their filings or entries to purchase of the coal under the new measure, they would be enabled to obtain a sufficient area of coal to warrant their entering upon coal-mining operations without resorting to practices not authorized by existing law.

The method of disposition suggested should be made applicable to coal deposits in all public lands of the United States, permitting, however, in Alaska, as under existing law, the coal applicant to have executed a special survey of the lands within which the coal sought to be purchased lies. This plan, if adopted, will enable the Government to control and dispose of all the surface not needed in coal-mining operations and to dispose of the timber separately from the land, and will permit the sale and extraction of coal both on the unreserved public lands and in national forests without affecting the control or disposition of the timber on the public lands by the Secretary of the Interior, or within national forests by the Department of Agriculture. The above suggestions with reference to the disposition of coal deposits are equally applicable to the oil and gas fields in the public domain, and similar legislation, as applicable to lands containing the same, is hereby recommended.

These recommendations were again brought forward in my report last year, and especially the recommendations with regard to the

disposal of coal lands. I also, in my report, made an added recommendation in regard to irrigable arid lands, in the hope that Congress might pass some legislation under the terms of which these lands could be preserved for the United States, in order that when money was available for their reclamation, they might be opened as public lands, and in this way the greatest amount of homes provided at the least cost for those who desired them.

No general legislation has been enacted covering any of these points.

### COAL-LAND LEGISLATION.

Attention is called to this because of the demand for the conservation of the natural resources and because of the entire inadequacy of present legislation either for the conservation or for the proper development of either coal or oil lands. In his message to Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, President Roosevelt indorsed your recommendation in the following words:

In my judgment the Government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil.

After this indorsement of your recommendation, President Roosevelt, recognizing the absurdity of present limitation in regard to area, added:

The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal.

The conditions which existed then exist to-day, and the situation which is thus created and which was recognized by President Roosevelt is as intolerable now as it was then.

Any legislation in regard to the disposal of coal lands by lease or otherwise, should contain a strong antitrust clause and a provision which would prevent any agreement to abstain from mining the coal. If it should be determined to lease on a royalty, then unless such a clause be inserted so that open competition may be maintained, the charge of the royalty will mean nothing more than that the public will pay the additional price. This would not in any way relieve the situation.

### PRIMARY ASSETS.

As set forth in the citation from your report when Commissioner of the General Land Office, the laws should be so changed as to treat each primary asset in the public lands separately, disposing of the

surface of the land generally, for agricultural and grazing purposes, disposing of the merchantable timber thereon under some equitable arrangement which will permit of its removal without hindering or delaying the agriculturalist. The coal, other fuels and phosphates should be offered upon a sale, lease, or royalty basis, as required for economic uses; the metals and other minerals of uncertain deposition should be left to the free and open exploration of miners and prospectors.

#### ALASKA COAL LANDS.

At the time of writing this report no patents have been issued on applications under the coal-land laws for coal lands in Alaska. No applications are on file in the Interior Department under the act of May 28, 1908. Thirty-three entries have been made for coal lands and are now pending under the act of June 6, 1900, and the act of April 28, 1904. These applications are under entries made at the Juneau land office at periods from February, 1907, to October, 1907, and have, therefore, been pending for two years or more. These applications are being heard on the allegation that the entrymen had agreed to combine their holdings after patent issued in excess of the amount allowed by law.

The act of June 6, 1900, briefly, extended the public-land laws of the United States, so far as relating to coal lands, to the district of Alaska. It was soon found, however, that this was not applicable, inasmuch as the lands in Alaska were unsurveyed and the coal-land laws of the United States applied to surveyed lands only. The act of April 28, 1904, was passed for the purpose of relieving the situation and to enable applicants to locate coal lands upon unsurveyed lands, and to provide for the survey thereof. The act of May 28, 1908, entitled "An act to encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska," authorized the consolidation of claims into one single claim, location, or purchase, not to exceed 2,560 acres of contiguous land. The authority of consolidation in this manner is limited by the act to those persons who made locations without any understanding between themselves of cooperation, but who, after location and prior to entry in the local land office, agreed to so cooperate. In all cases the location must have been made prior to November 12, 1906, or in accordance with circular of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior May 16, 1907.

On November 12, 1906, by order of the Secretary of the Interior the coal lands were withdrawn from further entry, and remain so withdrawn. Every effort is being made to determine the facts in all these Alaska cases.

The fact that 160 acres for an individual and 640 acres for a corporation of coal lands are entirely inadequate to warrant the

expenditure of the sums of money necessary to successfully open up a coal mine has been generally recognized. That which is true in the States is certainly still more true of lands in remote regions like Alaska. This being so, it is hardly probable that any man would take up 160 acres of land in Alaska with the honest purpose of exploiting it himself; if the withdrawal of November 12, 1906, were revoked under present conditions, it is practically certain that lands would be entered for the sole purpose of speculation and for sale to the highest bidder. This would render possible the monopolization of the coal lands through purchase by large syndicates. If intent of development existed, it could only be carried out by the cooperation of the locators and in agreement to combine areas in excess of the amount allowed by the existing law, which would therefore be not permissible.

The act of May 28, 1908, aimed to be liberal in the area to be patented, but by the antimonopoly clause in section 3 stringent in its prevention of the passing of lands into the hands of monopolies. There is no question but that this section has the force which it was intended to have. The act, however, is limited in its authorizing of consolidation, and most careful scrutiny will be passed upon all applications to ascertain whether or not the agreement of consolidation or cooperation was not, tentatively at least, entered into prior to the location of the lands. There is no argument necessary to convince any honest-minded and impartial person of the necessity for coal development in Alaska. The country to-day is looking to Alaska for its greatest production of mineral wealth, and it has always heretofore been accepted as a primary principle that by an increased production of precious metals the wealth of the nation is largely enhanced. It has been the history of this country that the free exploitation of the precious metals is of great benefit. Any attempt to thwart or impede such production would be a national disaster. Hand in hand with this production goes the call for coal, especially in a country in which the climate is so rigid over by far its greatest area. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will take hold of this vexed question and settle once for all in a clear and explicit manner how the development of the Alaska coal fields can be followed in a legal fashion.

Any legislation which provides for a sale or lease of larger areas of the coal lands should contain an antimonopoly clause similar to that enacted by section 3 of the act of May 28, 1908.

#### POWER OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Congress is under the Constitution given full control over the public domain and its will alone may be consulted in the disposition thereof. It has established the office of Commissioner of the General

Land Office and has provided that under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior the commissioner shall perform all the executive duties appertaining to the survey and sale of the public lands, but it has prescribed the manner in which the survey and sale of the lands shall be conducted and has not empowered either the Secretary or the commissioner to sell or to withhold from disposition public lands except in the manner specifically provided by law.

The statute creating any executive office and defining the duties of the officer by necessary implication restricts the powers of the officer to the performance of the duties prescribed and those reasonably incident thereto. It is not necessary that the legislature should prohibit the assumption of other powers. The inclusion or recitation of specific duties excludes the power or authority to perform others.

In the disposition of the public domain or in withholding it from sale or entry the executive officer clothed with the administration of the public-land law can act only pursuant to the laws enacted by Congress. He can not arbitrarily sell in the absence of legislative sanction nor can he withhold from sale that which Congress has directed to be sold. He can not deny to qualified applicants the rights to use or appropriate the public land conferred by law, even though in the opinion of the executive officer it would be better to withhold the privilege extended to the individual for the common enjoyment of all the people. He can not legislate, nor can he substitute his judgment for that of Congress. To prevent fraud and in aid of proposed legislation to, in fact, effectuate the will of Congress he may temporarily suspend from disposition portions of the public domain, but he can not permanently declare reservations except where authorized by Congress.

In considering the enactment of legislation for the purpose of controlling the natural resources, it must be borne in mind that it is of great importance that every encouragement should be given to their proper development. To prevent by unwise legislation their use would be as pernicious to the public as to permit existing resources to pass into the hands of monopolies.

#### CONSERVATION POWER SITES.

The increase of population in the West has brought forward the possibility of the use of its great water powers.

That it is the duty of the Government, either acting directly or by intrusting it to individuals to utilize these vast forces, there can be no question. It has not heretofore been the policy of this Government to undertake that which might be more advantageously accomplished by the citizen. The brain and brawn of the individual acting and operating for the benefit of himself, and those dependent upon him, have produced the wealth that makes this country the richest

nation on earth, and any policy which would substitute the activities of the Government for those of the private citizen, except in the performance of those larger affairs where the individual because of the immensity of the undertaking refuses to act, would be a mistake.

These forces, which are now held in common ownership, should not pass into the control of monopolies and unlawful trusts, nor should they be withheld from use. While it would be a political blunder to permit them to pass into the exploitation of a small part of the people, it would be an economic crime to withhold them permanently from all. The one method would permit a part of the people to enrich themselves at the expense of the great majority, or, would require the many to pay tribute to the few in order to enjoy the privileges that these vast forces offer to all. The other would destroy all opportunity and render these natural resources inert and worthless.

The public lands of the United States lying between the meander lines of nonnavigable streams or lakes and such streams or lakes and underneath such bodies or streams, should be reserved for the future use or disposition by the Government; and all tracts of public land valuable as power sites, or for the location of reservoirs, the construction of dams, and other works necessary or incident to the utilization of the water power of the various streams and bodies of water, should be reserved for the use and control of the Government. The enactment of a provision of law of reservation similar to that found in section 2318, Rev. Stat., applicable to mineral lands, is suggested. Such a law would prevent the appropriation of these lands under the public land laws, except as expressly provided. To protect and to conserve the rights of the Government, the law declaring the reservation should be enacted at once, and should be followed, if provision is not made concurrently therewith, by a statute which shall declare expressly the manner in which the rights to these lands may be obtained.

In the past, Congress has, in a number of instances, declared the reservation, and has left the disposal to future legislation, wherein greater time and thought might be given to the details of the methods of disposition, and it may be that such will be the will of Congress in these matters. The necessity for a law declaring the reservation is so cogent that no further discussion is deemed necessary. Any material delay in providing a means by which these forces may be utilized would work a great hardship on all the people, and legislation looking to that end is earnestly recommended at the coming session.

Congress certainly should declare its intention in an unmistakable manner in regard to the question of conservation and reservation. The officers of the Government are entitled to receive from Congress a clear and explicit declaration of its intention, so that there can be

no ambiguity as to the method and manner in which they are to carry out the law. The position of an executive officer who finds himself between the millstones of a popular agitation against the granting of rights and the demand for rights under laws which, as they exist to-day, would bestow them, is a very unenviable one.

### THE FIELD SERVICE.

On May 27, 1908, Congress appropriated the sum of \$500,000 for the "Protection of public lands, timber, etc.," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, which amount, however, was to be immediately available, and, on March 4, 1909, the appropriation was increased to \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, which said amount was also to be immediately available.

The average number of special agents employed under these appropriations during the past fiscal year was 141, the number gradually increasing from 109 in July, 1908, to 257 in June, 1909. From this appropriation are also paid the salaries of the clerks to the chiefs of field divisions and the necessary temporary employees in this office to properly handle the increased work incident to the large number of reports being received from the field.

The total amount of cash collected and turned into the Treasury as a result of the work of the special agents in the field during the fiscal year is \$403,444.26, which amount is \$304,755.95 in excess of that collected during the preceding year from the same source, an increase at the rate of 308.8 per cent. Of this total amount collected, \$100,868.35 was accepted as settlement for timber trespass, \$110,575.91 was recovered by civil and criminal actions brought through the Department of Justice in cases of timber trespass and fines imposed and paid in cases of conspiracy, perjury, subornation of perjury, and unlawful inclosures, and \$192,000 was accepted by the Attorney-General and the Secretary as compromise in coal trespass originally investigated by special agents.

As a result of investigations, 1,279,310.67 acres have been restored to the public domain. This is an increase of 135,660.1 acres over the amount restored during the preceding year. Of this total amount restored, 498,240 acres represent area of fraudulent entries (taking an average area of 160 acres to each entry) canceled on special agents' reports, 755,341 acres restored to open range on abatement of unlawful inclosures, and 25,729.67 acres were restored through suits to cancel patents fraudulently acquired, brought by the Department of Justice on the recommendation of this office based on special agents' reports.

Special agents have personally examined and reported on 12,379 entries, 5,308 of which were adverse and 7,089 were favorable. Included in this number are 4,692 reports on lands within known coal areas, of which 1,155 were adverse and 3,537 were favorable, and

1,163 reports on entries within reclamation projects, of which number 98 were adverse and 1,065 were favorable. In addition to the reports of special agents, 1,441 adverse reports and 453 favorable reports have been received from forest officers on entries within national forests. Reports on applications for rights of way over the public domain for reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc., were rendered on 417 such applications, 145 of which were adverse and 272 were favorable. Reports have been received on 54 state segregation lists, under the Carey Act, on which final action has not yet been had. The bona fides of applications for surveys have been investigated and agents have reported adversely on 43 and favorably on 176, making a total of 219 such investigations completed.

Prior to March 4, 1907, 5 civil suits were recommended for the setting aside of grants of rights of way over the public domain for reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc., and from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, 28 such suits were recommended. Investigations are now in progress involving all such grants heretofore approved for such purposes, with a view of bringing civil action against all grantees where the evidence shows misuse, nonconstruction, or abandonment of such privileges.

During the year 241 civil suits have been won and 35 have been lost, of which 101 timber-trespass cases were won, recovering \$77,677.79, and 7 were lost; 100 suits to vacate patents were won, restoring 25,729.67 acres to the public domain, and 24 such suits were lost; and 40 cases of unlawful inclosure were won, restoring 289,043 acres heretofore held under fence unlawfully, and 4 cases were dismissed when evidence was produced showing abatement of the inclosures.

At the close of this fiscal year 414 cases wherein criminal prosecution was recommended were pending before the Department of Justice, and during the year 161 cases were referred to the Department of Justice requesting that criminal actions be brought against the offenders in cases of timber trespass, conspiracy, perjury, etc.

Of the criminal cases closed during the year, 24 were convicted for timber trespass, of which 1 was sent to prison and \$1,829.92 in fines were assessed by the court and paid; 39 were convicted for conspiracy, 11 of whom were sent to prison, and \$36,761 in fines were assessed, of which \$23,044.20 were paid; 5 were convicted for perjury, of which number 1 was sent to prison; 34 were convicted for maintaining unlawful inclosures on public domain, of which 5 were sent to prison, and \$6,471 in fines were assessed and paid; and 13 convictions were secured in cases of forgery, etc., making a total of 115 convictions secured, in 26 of which prison sentences were given. The large number of acquittals and dismissals in criminal cases, particularly the 35 in timber trespass and the 102 in conspiracy, was the result of a gen-

eral clearing out from the United States court dockets of all old cases which have been allowed to remain on the dockets for years awaiting the securing of necessary additional evidence. The dismissal of many perjury indictments is necessary in view of the meager statement in the public land laws as to what evidence applicants must give under oath. Many matters necessary for the land office to know in order to intelligently consider whether the proofs are true and applications bona fide are required by regulations only. The courts hold that false swearing in these particulars is not punishable.

The foregoing record of work and statistics relate to matter concluded within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The actual publication of this report having been delayed until about November 1, opportunity exists for presenting later data of interest.

The act of March 3, 1909, provides, to a limited extent, for the disposing of the title to public mineral lands and reserving to the Government the title to the coal therein contained. The act in question is applicable only to those persons who had in good faith located, selected, or entered under the nonmineral laws lands which were subsequently found to be valuable for coal. Persons so situated may acquire title to the lands, provided they will take patent by which the coal deposits are reserved to the United States for subsequent disposition under the general provisions of coal land laws.

As this class of entries is necessarily limited, the act in question is more valuable as an experiment than as a remedy to meet the demand for additional legislation in reference to coal deposits in the public domain.

You, while Commissioner of the General Land Office, recommended strongly the necessity of separating the coal from the fee which disposes of the land itself, and in my former annual report I concurred in that recommendation, as more fully appears in another part of this statement.

In order to view the operations of this act, statistics in relation thereto are carried up to October 20, 1909. To that date, of the whole number of entrymen to whom the terms of the act might extend, 2,967 had elected to take the title without the coal; 1,009 refused to accept such title and asked for a hearing to determine the mineral or nonmineral character of the land; 3,886 persons to whom notice of election has been given have not yet made reply thereto, and 3,539 are yet to be notified.

From this it appears that of the entrymen who have already acted upon the invitation to accept the terms of the act, 75 per cent have taken title to the land without the coal; of the remaining 25 per cent, practically all base their refusal upon a bona fide belief that the par-

ticular lands covered by their entries are not valuable for coal, and hence hope to secure the entire fee.

The operation of this act seems to demonstrate that a general law by which homestead, desert, or other surface-use applicants will ultimately acquire title to and get the beneficial use of the surface of public lands without taking therewith title to the minerals that may be herein contained, would prove successful in its operation. Such a law would also eliminate one of the strongest incentives and prolific sources of fraud with which the General Land Office is compelled to deal.

### RIPIARIAN RIGHTS.

The courts hold that the title to the beds of or the lands that underlie navigable lakes or streams is in the State where situated, in virtue of the sovereignty of the State, but that the Federal Government as proprietor is or was the owner of the beds or lands that underlie nonnavigable lakes or streams. While the distinction is clearly drawn as to the ownership of the beds of navigable and nonnavigable bodies of water, the practice has grown up by which the Government after it has established its public surveys or meanders around such bodies of water asserts no further ownership over the beds thereof, even though the lakes, ponds, or rivers are nonnavigable, and it is now the rule that the purchasers from the Government of the fractional subdivision of land abutting on such streams or bodies of water are held to take to the center of such stream or body of water, notwithstanding the fact that they pay for only the acreage amount of land contained in the fractional subdivision. The Supreme Court in the case of *Kean v. Calumet Canal and Improvement Company* (190 U. S., 452) recognized the existence of the rule, and in discussing its origin, states: "The title to such land was not considered of much importance in the early days or worth the trouble of an independent survey. (See *Newsom v. Pryor*, 7 Wheat., 7, 11.) The United States was more anxious for settlers than for revenue from that source. It is not necessary to consider how we should decide the case with our present light if the question were a new one. It is not new. For twelve years the decisions in *Hardin v. Jordan* and *Mitchell v. Smale* have stood as authoritative declarations of the law. Probably in most cases the statute of limitations has cured the defects of title which those cases may have shown. Meantime many titles must have passed on the faith of those decisions. The United States can meet them by the form of its conveyances." As the rule has become so well established that the Supreme Court recognizes and enforces it, it is not believed that it would be safe for the Government to rely upon a condition to be placed in a patent by the General Land Office unless such condition is authorized by law. It is therefore recommended that Congress enact into law a provision restricting

the ownership or estate under a government patent to lands abutting or adjoining meandered streams to the parcel or parcels actually entered and paid for, reserving to the United States the unsurveyed lands forming the bed or underlying the body or stream of water. One who purchases and enters a tract of government land situated upon the water course has no right either in law or equity to demand more than the land which he enters and pays for, and while in the past the Government has suffered the loss of large and valuable tracts of land covered by shallow lakes, the waters of which soon receded and left uncovered areas of great fertility which were appropriated by the abutting owners who received many times as much land as that embraced in their original purchases, yet the matter was probably of not such importance as to demand the attention of Congress; but now since in many of the western States the control of banks or beds of these streams is of vital importance in connection with the storage and flow of water, and of the establishment of water-power sites, and since there is a wide demand that the Federal Government should undertake the drainage of large areas of swamp and overflowed lands, the question of the ownership of the lands underlying these bodies of water or streams is of such importance that it is believed Congress should, in order to remove any question, enact into law the provision above suggested. Furthermore, during the past year a number of inquiries have been received at this office with respect to the rights of the individual to establish a mining claim between the meander lines of a nonnavigable stream, it being represented that minerals in paying quantities were to be found in the banks or beneath the waters of such streams.

#### COMMUTATION LAW.

The commutation clause of the homestead law should be either repealed or the time in which commutation proof can be made extended from fourteen months to three years. The object of the Government is to obtain settlement on the public lands of the United States and homes thereon, and not merely to relieve itself of the ownership of the remaining area of the public domain. With the increased demand for homes incident to the increase in population, greater care should be taken with the remaining acreage, and the public domain should be kept for those only who desire to make a home. The law should also be changed so that no man can prove up unless he has become a full citizen of the United States. Instances have been called to my attention where a foreigner has declared his intention to become a citizen, made entry upon public land, proved up under the commutation clause of the homestead law, mortgaged the land, and then deserted this country to return to that from which he came without having lost his citizenship therein. The few re-

maining acres of the public domain are entirely too precious, and there are too many American citizens who desire homes thereon, for the Government to continue to render it possible for a foreigner to acquire title before he has become a citizen and without any intention of so doing.

#### KINKAID ACT.

Proofs are now being made under the act of April 28, 1904, which grants a homestead right of 640 acres in certain parts of Nebraska. Careful scrutiny is being made of the proofs so presented. In a great majority of cases there is every evidence of good faith. About 25 per cent are found deficient and fraud may exist. I was enabled to make a very brief trip into part of the country covered by this law, and was agreeably surprised at the successful homesteading which had been done under its terms. The most valuable spots in the lower lands have been picked out by the homesteader for the purpose of growing grain. The country that I traversed was of a rolling character; sufficient moisture seems to be secured in the draws for the purpose of growing grain enough to feed the stock during the winter time and provide flour for the family use. These tracts were naturally only small ones. The remaining acreage was used successfully for pasturing purposes. Comfortable houses had been constructed and homes had been provided in a country where no homes could have existed in the more limited acreage of 160 acres. I am free to confess that my prejudices were rather against instead of being in favor of this act, but from the limited area that I saw I should judge that the act, if enforced as it is being enforced now, would be productive of good and greatly for the benefit of the small rancher, as under it the public domain is being put to its highest and best uses, instead of being left as an open and free range for the cattle of those who had money enough to run large herds of stocks under the protection of their herdsmen.

It is imperative, however, for the success of this experimental act that very careful supervision be given to all proofs made, in order that its provisions may not be taken wrongful advantage of and the act fail in its purpose to provide homes, where homes could not be made on the provisions of a 160-acre homestead law.

#### TIMBER AND STONE LAND.

The efficacy of the instructions of November 30, 1908, being regulations in regard to the sale of timber lands under the act of June 3, 1878, has not as yet been thoroughly proven. From present indications it would seem that they would not be an entire success. There is outstanding a considerable amount of scrip, all of which is valuable for location of lands of this character. If the appraisement under these regulations be, therefore, above the market price of this

scrip, the applicant, instead of paying the appraised value in money to the Government, purchases the scrip and locates it upon the land; in this way the Government loses the land and the Reclamation Service loses the money for its work, and the only beneficiary is the owner of the scrip, which in this way secures a cash market. There are, of course, very few timber lands of any value left which are not within a national forest, the exceptions being mainly unsurveyed tracts which have not as yet, therefore, been subject to entry. A law should be enacted, however, under the terms of which timber on the remaining lands can be sold at an appraised value and the fee to the land be reserved, in the Government subject to homestead or other application, a preference right being given, however, to the homestead applicant to purchase the timber at the appraised value if he so desires.

It is now known that tracts of land in the short-grass countries have been purchased under the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory thereto, under the guise of stone lands, which were really desired for grazing. This, of course, has stopped under the rules and regulations adopted as above, which called for an investigation and appraisal of any tract prior to its acquisition under the law. The 320-acre homestead act, so called, will probably meet this situation where a homesteader in a semiarid country made use of the act of 1878 for the purpose of adding 160 acres of grazing land to his original 160 which he intended to cultivate.

#### **OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS.**

Eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres of Rosebud (Tripp County) Indian lands were opened under the homestead and townsite laws, pursuant to the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230). The President's proclamation of August 24, 1908, prescribed the plan of the opening.

One hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine persons presented applications for registration, 6,000 of whom were assigned numbers. Four thousand of the successful applicants were given the privilege of making entry in April, 1909, and 2,000 in September, 1909. The former were required to pay for the lands at \$6 an acre and the latter at \$4.50 an acre. Lands not entered by the successful applicants became subject to entry under the general homestead laws on October 1, 1909, at \$2.50 an acre.

Four townsites, Witten, Minneota, Wewela, and Wamblee, were reserved and surveyed into blocks and lots. The lots were offered for sale under the supervision of the register and receiver at Gregory, during June, 1909, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of April 24, 1909.

**ONE OFFICER IN CHARGE LOCAL LAND OFFICE.**

Better administration would be secured in the local land offices if the positions of register and receiver were abolished and one position of administrator were created. There is friction between the register and receiver in many localities. While duties of the two officers could be easily defined by law, yet they are both required to sign decisions and in other ways occupy positions of equal weight and importance. In view of the fact that decisions in all cases are appealable to the commissioner, and from the commissioner to the Secretary, there is no necessity for dual supervision of all records. In fact it will be found that, as a general thing, one officer or the other signs as a mere perfunctory matter. In addition to this, by the substitution of a clerk who should be bonded and under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and who should be intrusted with the care and receipt of the moneys, from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year could be saved the Government. The salary of the receiver and of the register is \$3,000, each. In the large offices a good and efficient clerk could be secured for the purpose of accounting for the moneys received, at a salary of \$2,000, a less sum to be paid where the office is not maximum in its work. In this way the United States would save a large sum each year, and the work would be performed in a manner more satisfactory than at present, and dual authority and constant conflicts avoided.

**SALARIES, BOARD OF LAW REVIEW.**

On the matter of salaries I have repeatedly urged upon the Committee on Appropriations the necessity of greater recognition in the increase of remuneration of those who fill the more important positions. There has been no response to these. Heretofore I have urged these increases because the required services properly performed demanded more pay; in other words, because it was right. Now, however, from a practical or business standpoint a much more cogent reason is presented. The office has met with much difficulty during the past six months in securing adequate review of the important law questions presented for consideration, for the reason that there have been three voluntary vacancies on the board of law review since the 1st of April, and the board is composed of only 5 members. Two secured other and more advantageous positions under the Government and one resigned to resume the practice of law. The task of supplying the vacancies was not an easy one, particularly the place of the expert examiner of mineral and coal cases, and this was satisfactorily accomplished only by transferring the duties to one of the remaining members and by reassigning a portion of the work there-

tofore performed by him. While it has always been and is now the policy of the office to free its practice from technical observance, and while a well-trained lawyer may soon adjust himself to the work of the office and render valuable services in any of the several divisions, yet before the proposed decision or letter which he may prepare receives final action it is absolutely necessary that it be critically examined by one or more reviewers who are skilled in public land laws and who are familiar with the decisions and practice of the department, this office, and the local land offices.

There have been a multitude of statutes passed at different times for the disposition of the public domain and many of them are conflicting, and it takes time and long-continued effort intelligently directed to fit a reviewer for this important and exacting work. The office is daily rendering decisions that affect property rights of great magnitude and requiring not only the examination and interpretation of numerous statutes, but an application of the principles of law as construed by the various courts—state and federal. It is of this that the commissioner and assistant commissioner, who render these decisions, must have the advice and assistance of a well-equipped and thoroughly qualified law force. To secure a more critical and comprehensive system of law review, you, when commissioner, reformed the method of examination theretofore in force and organized the board of law review, with the chief law clerk, 2 law clerks, and 2 law examiners as members thereof. The change in the plan of work has unquestionably resulted in securing a more expeditious and comprehensive examination, but as the salaries paid these officers are wholly inadequate, the result is that the office finds it impossible to retain the services of its trained and experienced law reviewers. A similar condition exists in the mineral, one of the most important divisions of the office, which has been seriously crippled. The work in the mineral division is of a technical character, and a man can not enter that division and become competent to pass upon the many vexed questions which arise thereunder and which very often involve millions of dollars, without careful training for many years; and yet the highest salary in that division is \$2,000, which is a less sum than is often received for a brief upon which its recipient is called upon to pass. Since January of this year four lawyers engaged upon this work have left the office to either receive more remunerative positions in the government service or to embark upon private practice, and one has been lost through death; as a consequence the division is crippled, with no immediate prospects of building it up. I feel confident that had the adequate salaries been given we could have retained the services of at least three of these gentlemen.

**ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.**

There should be established the position of second assistant commissioner, who should have the duty of supervising the details of the special agents and the work in preparation of cases for submission to the office. Under conditions as they at present exist the commissioner and assistant commissioner are required to pass upon all cases and judicially determine them. When the multitudinous work of this office is thoroughly understood the impossibility of these officers giving due care to the consideration of cases presented is easily grasped. In addition to this, the commissioner is supposed to supervise the special agents in the field and keep track of the work which they are performing and the manner in which they are attending to the more important cases which will have to be presented to him subsequently for his consideration. This, it can readily be seen, is an entirely erroneous procedure. It means that the officer who is supposed to have the final say in the determination of these cases, and whose mind should be absolutely open and free, has, by force of the system, to know something of the preliminary work in the preparation of the cases upon which he is to pass. A parallel case could only be supposed if the judge on the bench had the duty, which is now vested in the United States attorneys, of preparing the case for submission to himself.

During the past year this erroneous procedure has been obviated as much as possible by the imposing upon an officer, who is paid out of the special agents' fund, as many of the duties of a directory character as can possibly be put upon him without a violation of law. The only correct way, however, to solve many of the difficulties of administration with which this office is confronted would be to raise this position to the dignity of an assistant commissionership, with well-defined statutory powers, so as to divest the commissioner of the conflicting duties of jurisdiction over the agents who prepare the cases of the Government, and of passing upon the case when prepared and submitted by these agents. There would naturally be a check upon the work of this assistant commissioner, for, if all cases were manifestly illy prepared, the attention of the commissioner would of necessity be brought to this state of affairs. There is no other position in the Government of the United States which presents so great an anomaly. The office of commissioner as originally constituted was that of a salesman and collector of moneys, but the numerous laws which have been passed and which need judicial interpretation, and the applications thereunder, which have ceased to be merely a bid for lands and of payment therefor, but have become applications under laws which demand the fulfillment of certain prerequisites, have rendered the position of commissioner as

much a judicial position as an executive one. The difficulties in filling the position have arisen largely from this impossible situation which has grown up so gradually with its contradictory features that they seem to have not been noticed.

### CHIPPEWA LOGGING, MINNESOTA.

During the year ended June 30, 1909, there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota 94,028,725 feet, of the value of \$601,091.18, as against 157,541,960 feet, valued at \$1,056,082.78, cut the previous year. This falling off of 63,500,000 feet was largely due to the dullness of the lumber market. There have been already cut from ceded Chippewa lands during the six logging seasons 733,174,577 feet of timber, of the value of \$4,771,167.52, and there are estimated to be from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet sold but not yet cut. The amount cut has considerably overrun the estimates. According to the original government estimates, there were sold 563,142,000 feet of timber for \$3,706,910.47. It will be seen that there has been realized over \$1,000,000 more than the estimated amount of all sales, and there is nearly \$1,000,000 worth of timber yet to be cut. The average price paid for the timber thus far cut was \$6.51 per thousand. The total cost to the Indians for superintending, scaling, and recording the logging of this timber for the six years has been \$189,102.49, an average cost of  $25\frac{3}{4}$  cents per thousand feet.

The existing laws relating to the disposal of timber on ceded Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota appear to be insufficient. At each of the sales of said timber there has been unsold considerable scattered timber, which, by reason of the small amount of timber and its want of compactness, has not attracted mill men. At the last sale of timber, including lands outside of the Minnesota National Forest, there were unsold 62,000,000 feet, scattered over 46,054 acres, on 6 different reservations.

Provisions should be made for opening these tracts to homestead settlement, with the requirement that the settler pay the minimum price for the timber. Where, for any reason, it is not deemed advisable to open the land to homestead settlement, such as where the land is covered by an exchange of Indian allotment, subject to the right to sell the timber, or the land is included in the national forest, a reoffering of the timber should be permitted without the requirement that notice be published in twenty-six newspapers and magazines, as provided by existing law. A less number of notices would, it is believed, reach all prospective purchasers.

At the second session of the Sixtieth Congress there was introduced H. R. 27871, which embodies the views above expressed, and if enacted into law would give the relief desired.

**ACT MARCH 1, 1907.**

The department should call upon the State of Colorado to specifically accept the provisions of the amendatory acts of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1057), and February 24, 1909 (— Stat., —), extending the provisions of the Carey Act to the Ute Indian reservations.

The constitutionality of segregations under these amendments has been questioned, upon the following grounds:

I. They lay burdens on the State not contained in the original act, in that they require the State to pay \$1.25 per acre for all lands patented thereunder, and that an additional state act accepting the amendment is necessary.

II. That the Colorado state constitution provides that no moneys be paid out excepting as provided by law.

III. That the state act accepting the provisions of the Carey Act provides that all moneys received from the sale of Carey Act lands be paid into the state treasury, and that therefore there are and can be no funds legally available to pay for the lands which the Carey Act landboard contracts to pay for.

IV. That the said state law only accepted the donation made by the Carey Act, and, having been passed previous to the two Carey Act amendments above referred to, did not contemplate payments for such lands; that such act authorized the state land board to ask for the segregation and contract for the reclamation of lands only under the original Carey Act, which provides for the donation of such lands "free from cost of survey or price."

This question is now before the department on appeal, but however it may be decided it is thought that a state act should be passed to quiet title and leave no question open which might in future lead to litigation and great hardship upon innocent purchasers.

**RIGHTS OF WAY.**

In the last annual report attention was directed to needed legislation in regard to the right-of-way acts. There are many such acts—some general in character, and others special, and they differ in the estate granted and the purposes for which the rights of way may be used. Recommendations have been made to have these various acts brought together and included in one general act, which would cover all the purposes desired by applicants, with certain changes as to forfeiture for nonconstruction or nonuse. So far, no legislation has been had along this line.

Where rights of way are granted under sections 18 to 21 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), it requires some declaration of forfeiture either by Congress or by the courts to relieve the lands of the easement granted. The same is true in the case of the railroad right-of-way act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), but by the acts of

June 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 482), and February 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 647), Congress declared forfeited to the United States, under certain conditions, such rights of way where the proposed line of road had not been constructed.

Under both these acts there are many mere paper rights of way which lie as a burden upon the public lands and cloud the title to such lands when entered by individuals.

During the last year many investigations have been made of rights of way under the act of March 3, 1891, to determine whether the works have been constructed within the time allowed by the act, and also whether they were being used as contemplated when the right was granted, and reports have been received under which action has been and is being taken looking to the clearing of such rights of way from the public lands and from the records of the General Land Office. Where the grantees have not relinquished, it is necessary to recommend suit to set aside the right of way granted, which is at all times very expensive and consumes a considerable length of time to bring about the desired result.

Legislation should, therefore, be had which will change the present conditions.

#### **HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN FOREST RESERVES.**

During the past year notices were issued by this office in 1,125 lists of lands in national forests, by which approximately 140,000 acres of agricultural lands were opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 223).

#### **RECLAMATION PROJECTS.**

There are now 30 reclamation projects, either completed or in various stages of construction.

In connection with 15 of these projects, public notices announcing the time when water can be furnished for the lands, the amount and date of payment of the charges, and other data, have been issued and farm-unit plats have been approved as a basis for the allowance of homestead entries, for the conformation of homestead entries made prior to approval of the plats, and for water-right applications.

In connection with three of the projects farm-unit plats have been approved, but public notices have not been issued.

#### **NATIONAL MONUMENTS.**

Under authority of the act approved June 8, 1906, the President, by formal proclamation prepared in this bureau, created during the year, and out of lands under the control of the United States, two national monuments, as follows:

The Tumacacori National Monument, embracing one of the best preserved and oldest of the early Spanish mission churches in Arizona. This monument was made possible by the relinquishment of 10 acres of ground included within an entry made under the homestead laws. The date of construction of the church is unknown, but probably it was late in the sixteenth century.

The Navajo National Monument, situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation, in Arizona, embraces an unknown area, but within which are known to exist numerous important prehistoric pueblo ruins, some of large size, which have not been explored or definitely located. Surveys to fix the locus of each important ruin within the present monument limits will be made during the year 1910, and as soon as possible thereafter a form for a proclamation restoring to the Indian reservation all of the lands now reserved, except the smallest tract around each ruin necessary to protect same, will be submitted to the President for his consideration.

Two monuments created within national forests, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Department, are as follows: The Wheeler National Monument, in the Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado; and the Mount Olympus National Monument, in the Olympic National Forest, Washington.

Funds for the proper protection and administration of such of these monuments as are subject to unauthorized exploration, excavation, and removal of prehistoric relics and other reserved objects are greatly needed. The department estimate of \$5,000 for this purpose, which failed of appropriation last year, should be renewed.

### BIRD RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year thirty-five new bird reservations were established by executive order on recommendation of the department, after careful consideration by this bureau, and two prior bird reserves were enlarged. The new reserves are distributed over the widely extended area embraced between Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, including twelve public-land States and Territories outside of Alaska. They are composed of lands, as far as known, unfit for mining or agricultural purposes, the majority being small coast line or open-sea islets and naked rocks, upon which myriads of water fowl of many species breed. Seventeen of the reserves, however, embrace Reclamation Service reservoir sites with the smallest legal subdivisions of land adjoining their shore lines, but these reservoir reserves are made subject to Reclamation Service use under the reclamation acts. The distribution of the reserves is as follows:

Key West, Pine Island, Matlacha Pass, Palma Sola, and Island Bay, on the western and southern coast of Florida; East Park and Farallon, California; Klamath Lake, in Oregon and California; Lake

Malheur and Cold Springs, Oregon; Chase Lake, North Dakota; Loch Katrine, Shoshone, and Pathfinder, Wyoming; Bellefourche, South Dakota; Strawberry Valley, Utah; Salt River, Arizona; Deer Flat and Minidoka, Idaho; Willow Creek, Montana; Carlsbad and Rio Grande, New Mexico; Keechelus Lake, Clealum Lake, Bumping Lake, and Conconully, Washington; Yukon Delta, Bering Sea, Pribilof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, and Bogoslof, Alaska; the small islands of the Culebra group, Porto Rico, and the extreme western rocky islets of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

The reserves enlarged are Pelican Island and Mosquito Inlet, Florida. The enlargement of the former was made necessary because of the marked success attained in protecting birds thereon. A great overflow from Pelican Island to adjacent islets was forced by reason of the increase in bird life. Mosquito Inlet was enlarged to embrace a number of marshy and worthless islets to the south of the original reserve.

These additions to the bird reserves are of great importance and value because the wide extent of territory within which they are located insures the protection and preservation of the birds which largely represent the edible and otherwise commercially valuable avifauna of North America, excepting only the birds of prey and the song and insectivorous birds, whose protection can not be promoted through the reservation of public lands.

The birds upon these reserves embrace all the species of wild geese and ducks, swan and numerous species of edible waders and shore birds, pelicans, gulls, tern, black skimmers, cormorants, herons, murre, petrels, puffins, guillemots, oyster catchers, and many other sea birds.

#### CONDITION OF BUILDING.

By the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Pension Building this office secured the equivalent of sixteen additional rooms in which to accommodate its employees, thus in some measure relieving congestion, and the appropriation of \$5,000 with which to erect a new chimney within the court of the building will render six additional rooms, now heated beyond endurance during the summer season, habitable for clerks. A redistribution of several divisions in the bureau, made possible by the additional rooms, and some consolidations of work, also made possible thereby, have improved administrative conditions and increased the efficiency of the force.

The request for an appropriation of \$10,000 for new furniture and floor covering, particularly for sanitary desks, recommended in my last report, is respectfully renewed, and the covering of all slate floors by linoleum is again earnestly recommended. The regular allotment from the departmental contingent fund has never been sufficient to meet these extraordinary expenses.

**LAW LIBRARY.**

Prior to June 30, 1893, there had been for many years an annual appropriation of \$500 for the law library of the General Land Office. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was reduced to \$400, and therefore annually that amount was made available until June 30, 1898, when the appropriation was reduced to \$200. The amount last named was continuously appropriated annually from June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1908. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, an appropriation of \$400 was made, and the same amount was provided for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

During the time that the office had at its disposal the amount of \$500 annually it began the purchase of the reports of the courts of highest resorts of the public-land States and Territories, and the purchase of these reports was kept up until the reduction in the appropriation which became effective June 30, 1894. After the date last named the office was compelled to discontinue the purchase of some of these reports, and when the appropriation was reduced to \$200 it became necessary to drop all state and territory reports, as the amount available was scarcely sufficient to provide for digests, annuals, and the more important texts. As Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, placed at the disposal of the commissioner the amount of \$400 for the purchase of law books, the office has been able to bring up the California reports to date by using a portion of the funds appropriated for the current year, but at this rate it would take at least fifteen years for the office to bring the state reports to date. An appropriation of \$2,000 presently available would enable the office to fill out or bring to date the reports of the States and Territories wherein the greater portions of the public lands are now situated, and a continual appropriation of \$500 a year thereafter will probably suffice. The condition is presented that the law library has in it fragmentary sets of the reports of fifteen or twenty of the public-land States and Territories, and with the exception of the State of California all of these reports are about fifteen years in arrears, or rather the office has none of the reports of the various States except California covering the proceedings of the courts later than the year 1895. The reports on hand represent the expenditure of large sums of money, and because of the fact that they are not up to date are of comparatively little value, and the expenditure of the small amount mentioned will enable the office to complete the various sets and keep them abreast with the times. It frequently happens that examiners are required to visit the Supreme Court and other law libraries to consult the missing reports of these public-land States and the bringing up of these reports will not only tend to the efficiency of the law work but will save much time of the examiners that is now spent in

examining and visiting other libraries to secure the information which should be found in the law library.

### NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of the last annual report, 8 additional national forests have been established under section 24 of act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), 34 have been enlarged, and 10 reduced. To secure greater administrative efficiency, 57 large forests have been subdivided and, with 27 small forests, rearranged as 96 national forests and, by grouping from 2 to 5 small forests, 23 forests have been formed of 57. The names of 6 have been changed, and the Magdalena has been consolidated with the Datil National Forest, New Mexico. There are now 150 national forests, embracing 194,505,325 acres. The total increase in area of national forests since the beginning of the fiscal year is estimated at 26,528,439 acres, 2,511,405 acres thereof having been added from existing Indian reservations in Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

Areas temporarily withdrawn but not needed for forestry purposes are released from withdrawal upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture as rapidly as possible. Since the issuance of the last annual report, 221,539 acres have been released from such withdrawal, and 442,344 acres eliminated from national forests and opened to settlement and entry.

During the fiscal year 833 administrative sites, embracing 114,580 acres, and 26 rights of way for wagon roads have been withdrawn for use by the Forest Service in the administration of the national forests. The restorations have been 1 right of way and 69 administrative sites, embracing 13,153 acres. There are now 25 rights of way and 4,276 administrative sites, embracing 621,878 acres, 122 sites and 19,974 acres being near and 4,154 sites and 601,904 acres in the national forests.

### IMPERIAL RESURVEYS, CALIFORNIA.

Since my last report the work of completing the resurveys in the Imperial Valley has been finished and the plats filed. In segregating entries and school lands, it was found that many complaints arose among rival claimants as to the proper relocations of the original surveys made in 1854. As it was not possible that amicable adjustments could be made among themselves and appeals having been frequent and numerous to this office over boundaries in controversy, I directed a special agent of this office, one familiar with the conditions to be found there and conversant with public land surveys, to go upon the ground and endeavor to adjust the claims according to the lines of the present resurvey, so that litigation might be avoided.

and all parties satisfied. Mr. R. H. Satterwhite was selected and has nearly finished his work. The lands embraced in the resurvey were meanwhile suspended from entry.

#### ORIGINAL SURVEYS BY SALARIED OFFICIALS.

In connection with the statement of work done by examiners of surveys in the Territory of New Mexico, and referring to my recommendations in annual reports of 1907 and 1908 in regard to contract surveys, I have to report as to the comparative expense of the two systems.

Two examiners were, at the request of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, employed in making new surveys applied for by settlers and authorized upon favorable reports by the field-service agents. The said surveyor-general, who is in favor of a change of method, in his annual report discussed the matter and takes the work of one examiner as a guide. The cost of the field work by this examiner is about \$7.50 per mile, while under mileage rates the average would be \$6 per mile. Taking the other examiner's work, which involved many reconnoissances, the expense is much greater, probably 100 per cent. The expense of an examination must be added to the rates in order to compare, but this would amount to but \$1 per mile. In the case cited the cost would then be about the same for the two methods, with the advantage in favor of the salary method on the score of greater accuracy and saving of time. An exact comparison is somewhat difficult owing to impracticability of arriving at the classification of the lands surveyed as to the extent of difficulties encountered.

In the case of the survey of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., just completed, the cost thus far, under salaried surveyors, has amounted to about \$10 per mile.

Whether this is less than or more than the cost under the contract system can not well be determined, but it may be said that in estimating the aggregate liability of the contracts for the survey of this tract, the surveyor-general of Montana placed the probable cost under contract at \$10 per mile. It can be safely assumed, however, that surveys by contract will be a trifle less—a fraction of a dollar—than under the salary method.

Other things, such as accuracy and expense, being equal, surveying under salary is preferable, because of the consequent avoidance of delay in securing proper inspections. Under the present regulations hardship to the deputy is mitigated by partial payment recently instituted, but the more important desideratum, the opening of the land to entry, is secured many months earlier.

I hope to have before the next annual report more exact data to present as to the relative expense of the systems bearing upon the question of inaugurating the salaried method.

The amount of acreage of lands added to the surveyed area during the last fiscal year is 9,749,477 acres, which exceeds the work of the previous year by nearly 4,000,000 acres (3,947,543).

### OTHER RESURVEYS.

Resurveys are now in progress in several States—Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado—all authorized by special acts of Congress. Examiners of surveys are engaged upon this work in Nebraska, where there is no surveyor-general, and in Colorado, where there were railroad lands involved.

### ORIGINAL SURVEYS BY EXAMINERS OF SURVEYS.

Many original surveys have been during the fiscal year executed by officials of this office instead of being placed under contract.

The survey and subdivision for allotment of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.

The completion of the survey and subdivision for allotment of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

The survey and subdivision for allotment of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.

Four townsites on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.

One townsite on the Colorado Indian Reservation, Ariz.

One townsite on the Yuma Indian Reservation, Ariz.

One townsite on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.

Township surveys for allotment, Moqui Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Township surveys, public land, New Mexico.

Survey of Mission Indian Reservations, southern California.

Segregation surveys for national monuments, southeastern Utah.

Survey of drainage reservation for Durango, Colo.

Island surveys in various surveying districts.

The work in all these cases has been more satisfactorily performed than under the contract system.

### LEGISLATION.

It is recommended that legislation to effect the following purposes be enacted:

1. The reservation of tracts of public land containing sites adapted to the construction of works for the utilization of water power. (See page 13.)

2. The reservation for future disposition of the public lands of the United States situated between the meander lines of nonnavigable streams or lakes and underneath such bodies or streams. (See page 8.)

3. Amendments of the rights-of-way acts which will permit the Secretary of the Interior to declare forfeited, for nonuser or non-

construction within three years, of a right granted under the act of March 3, 1891. A revision of all the rights-of-way acts and the combination thereof into a comprehensive act is earnestly suggested. (See page 26.)

4. A provision whereby the Chippewa Indian lands on which there is standing pine timber, but not sufficient in quantity to render it salable, be entered under the provisions of the homestead law with the requirement that the claimant pay the appraised value of the timber. (See page 25.)

5. An act which will permit the lease or sale of coal deposits both in the United States and in Alaska to an association of qualified persons, not more than 160 acres in extent to each person and an amount not greater than four sections for the common use and benefit of the individual members of the association at a per ton royalty. Any of the rights acquired under the provisions of the proposed act, to be subject to the antitrust clause of section 3 of the act approved May 28, 1908, entitled "An act to encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska." (See page 10.)

6. Amendment of the Carey Act requiring construction work to be performed upon every project within three years of the approval of the segregation, with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time within which construction must be commenced, if, in his judgment, the reasons are sufficient, and that each year the State be required to file proof of the actual work done on each segregation, and for failure to begin the construction as above suggested, or to file the yearly proofs, the Secretary be authorized to cancel the segregation.

7. Authority should be granted the commissioner to quitclaim lands in forest reserves which were, prior to March 3, 1905, relinquished to the United States under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), in cases where the said act of March 3, 1905, bars such selection, and where no fraud was attempted against the United States.

8. Section 461 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the provision of an act entitled, "An act authorizing the resurvey of certain townships in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1908, should be further amended so as to provide that photolithographic copies may be furnished by the commissioner at 25 cents each; and photographic reproductions at 25 cents per sheet, uncertified, with an additional charge of 25 cents for the certificate of the commissioner to the photolithographic copy of township plats without seal; and the amount received from the sale of photolithographic copies of township plats should be converted into and made available under the annual appropriation for reproducing plats of surveys.

9. An amendment of the law, so as to permit the fees collected by the local land officers, in connection with the making of plats and transcripts of records in their offices, to be made available for the employment of clerical assistance. Surveyors-general should be given the same authority.

10. To punish persons who fraudulently obtain, or attempt to obtain, title to public lands, and for other purposes. (See page 10 of report for 1909.)

11. To empower officers, clerks, inspectors, agents, and employees to administer oaths, and for other purposes. (See page 10 of report for 1909.)

12. To amend an act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of land offices. (See page 11 of report for 1909.)

13. To provide for the punishment of officers who attach false jurats or certificates to affidavits or papers, and for other purposes. (See page 11 of report for 1909.)

14. The Secretary should be authorized at, or immediately prior to, beginning the survey of contemplated irrigation works to withdraw from all forms of entry all lands that may be irrigated from such work, or are believed to be susceptible of irrigation therefrom. The latter class of lands to be restored where farm units have been established and water is available, or if it is found that parts of the land so withdrawn are not susceptible of irrigation they may be restored at any time within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

15. Provisions should be made under the reclamation act for the assignment of entries upon the acceptance of the General Land Office of the final five years' proof; title to issue to the assignee upon compliance with the remaining provisions of the reclamation law, provided, that such assignments shall be for the entire tract.

16. It should also be enacted that if by reason of change of plan, or for any other cause, it becomes evident that the whole or any part of the lands included in any segregation under the provisions of the Carey Act, and amendments thereto, are in fact nonirrigable under the system proposed, and upon which the segregation was made, the lands so nonirrigable shall be relinquished by the State upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, and if such State fails or neglects to execute and deliver such relinquishment within a reasonable time after being requested so to do, the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to cancel the segregation as to the nonirrigable lands and restore the same to the public domain.

17. The townsite laws should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set apart and reserve for school, park, and other purposes not more than 10 acres of each section of public

or Indian lands withdrawn for townsite purposes. Authority should be given the Secretary of the Interior to direct the reappraisement of lots within townsites when he may deem it advisable.

18. Section 2301 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws allowing commutation of homestead entries, should be either repealed or the time in which such commutation proof can be made should be extended from fourteen months to three years. (See page 19.)

19. The sum of \$5,000 should be made available for the protection of national monuments under the control of the Interior Department.

20. An amount sufficient to enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to complete the fragmentary sets of the various state reports should be provided, and the salaries of the chief law clerk, two law clerks and two law examiners, the chief of the mineral division, and the chief clerk should be so increased as to provide adequate remuneration for the services rendered.

21. The Secretary should be authorized to withdraw from entry or disposal upon proper application by the State, under the Carey and amendatory acts, such tracts of unappropriated nonmineral public land as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for the purpose.

22. For the health, comfort, and convenience of the clerks and employees of this office, and to enable them to more effectively perform their duties, the sum of \$10,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of carpets, desks, and other necessary office furniture.

23. The position of second assistant commissioner, or an additional assistant commissioner, who shall have charge of the field service of this office and perform such other duties as the commissioner may direct, should be established. (See page 24.)

24. The positions of registers and receivers of local land offices, as now constituted, should be abolished, and in their stead provision made for an administrative officer, probably under the designation of register, who shall combine the duties of register and receiver. (See page 22.)

25. The mineral-land laws of the United States should be extended to the States of Alabama and Minnesota. There is no reason why this should not be done. There are at present coal-land laws in Alabama, and should a new coal-land law be passed its provisions should certainly be extended to that State. There are still certain mineral lands left in the State of Minnesota, and the mineral laws should be applied so as to operate in that State.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED DENNETT,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX.

### STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

*Average number of employees of the General Land Office.*

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C.....	526
In 14 surveyors-general offices.....	193
In 103 district land offices.....	422
In the field.....	385
Total.....	1,526

*United States district land offices June 30, 1909.*

Location.	Established.	Opened. <sup>a</sup>	Location.	Established.	Opened. <sup>a</sup>
Alabama:			Iowa:		
Montgomery.....	July 10, 1832	<sup>b</sup> Jan. 1, 1834	Des Moines.....	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Alaska:			Kansas:		
Fairbanks.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Colby.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5, 1894
Juneau.....	Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902	Dodge City.....	do.....	Feb. 3, 1894
Nome.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Topeka.....	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Arizona:			Louisiana:		
Phoenix.....	July 25, 1905	Oct. 2, 1905	Natchitoches....	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
Arkansas:			New Orleans....	Mar. 3, 1811	<sup>b</sup> Jan. 1, 1812
Camden.....	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871	Michigan:		
Dardanelle <sup>c</sup> .....	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871	Marquette.....	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Harrison.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1871	Minnesota:		
Little Rock.....	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821	Cass Lake.....	Apr. 1, 1903	July 1, 1903
California:			Crookston.....	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Eureka.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858	Duluth.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Independence....	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	Mississippi:		
Los Angeles.....	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Jackson.....	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Oakland <sup>d</sup> .....	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857	Missouri:		
Redding.....	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890	Springfield.....	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Sacramento.....	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867	Montana:		
Susanville.....	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871	Billings.....	Feb. 5, 1906	July 2, 1906
Visalia.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858	Bozeman.....	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Colorado:			Glasgow.....	Feb. 25, 1907	June 1, 1907
Del Norte.....	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875	Great Falls.....	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902
Denver.....	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864	Helena.....	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Durango.....	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	Kalispell.....	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897
G l e n w o o d			Lewistown.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Springs.....	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884	Miles City.....	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Hugo.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890	Missoula.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Lamar.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	Nebraska:		
Leadville.....	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879	Alliance.....	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Montrose.....	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888	Broken Bow.....	do.....	July 7, 1890
Pueblo.....	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871	Lincoln.....	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
Sterling.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890	North Platte....	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
Florida:			O'Neill.....	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Gainesville.....	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873	Valentine.....	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
Idaho:			Nevada:		
Blackfoot.....	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886	Carson City.....	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Boise.....	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868	New Mexico:		
Cocur d'Alene....	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885	Clayton.....	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Hailey.....	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883	Las Cruces.....	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Lewiston.....	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871	Roswell.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889

<sup>a</sup> Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given.

<sup>b</sup> About.

<sup>c</sup> Closed January 30, 1909; business to Little Rock.

<sup>d</sup> Land office removed from San Francisco to Oakland May 1, 1906.

<sup>e</sup> Closed March 31, 1909; business to Topeka.

United States district land offices June 30, 1909—Continued.

Location.	Established.	Opened.	Location.	Established.	Opened.
New Mexico—Con.			South Dakota—Con.		
Santa Fe.....	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858	Gregory <sup>b</sup> .....	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Tucumcari.....	Mar. 16, 1908	July 1, 1908	Pierre.....	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
North Dakota:			Rapid City.....	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Bismarck.....	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874	Utah:		
Devils Lake.....	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883	Salt Lake City...	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
Dickinson.....	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904	Vernal.....	May 9, 1905	July 1, 1905
Fargo.....	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874	Washington:		
Minot.....	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891	North Yakima...	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Williston.....	Apr. 26, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	Olympia.....	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Oklahoma:			Seattle.....	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
El Reno.....	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901	Spokane.....	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Guthrie.....	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889	Vancouver.....	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Lawton.....	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901	Walla Walla.....	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Woodward.....	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893	Waterville.....	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Oregon:			Wisconsin:		
Burns.....	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889	Wausau.....	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
La Grande.....	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867	Wyoming:		
Lakeview.....	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877	Buffalo.....	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Portland <sup>a</sup> .....	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855	Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Roseburg.....	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860	Douglas.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
The Dalles.....	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875	Evanston.....	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
South Dakota:			Lander.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Aberdeen.....	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	Sundance.....	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890
Chamberlain.....	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890			

<sup>a</sup> Land office removed from Oregon City to Portland July 1, 1905.  
<sup>b</sup> Land office removed from Mitchell to Gregory March 15, 1909.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

List of offices of United States surveyors-general.

Location.	Established.	Location.	Established.
Alaska: Juneau.....	May 17, 1884	Nevada: Reno.....	July 4, 1866
Arizona: Phoenix.....	Feb. 24, 1863	New Mexico: Santa Fe.....	Mar. 2, 1867
California: San Francisco.....	Mar. 3, 1851	Oregon: Portland.....	July 17, 1854
Colorado: Denver.....	Feb. 28, 1861	South Dakota: Huron.....	Apr. 10, 1890
Idaho: Boise.....	June 29, 1866	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	July 16, 1868
Louisiana: New Orleans <sup>a</sup> .....	Mar. 3, 1831	Washington: Olympia.....	July 17, 1854
Montana: Helena.....	July 2, 1864	Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870

<sup>a</sup> Closed July 1, 1909.

Field division headquarters of special agents of General Land Office.

Field division:	Field division—Continued.
1.....Portland, Oreg.	10.....Salt Lake City, Utah.
2.....San Francisco, Cal.	11.....Enid, Okla.
3.....Spokane, Wash.	12.....Santa Fe, N. Mex.
4.....Helena, Mont.	13.....Gainesville, Fla.
5.....Denver, Colo.	14.....Boise, Idaho.
6.....Phoenix, Ariz.	15.....Fargo, N. D.
7.....Cheyenne, Wyo.	16.....Huron, S. D.
8.....Duluth, Minn.	17.....Seattle, Wash.
9.....Little Rock, Ark.	

Area of States and Territories.

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.
Alabama.....	51,279	32,818,560	719	460,160	51,998	33,278,720
Arizona.....	113,840	72,857,600	116	74,240	113,956	72,931,840
Arkansas.....	52,525	33,616,000	810	518,400	53,335	34,134,400
California.....	156,092	99,898,880	2,205	1,411,200	158,297	101,310,080
Colorado.....	103,658	66,341,120	290	185,600	103,948	66,526,720
Connecticut.....	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,600
Delaware.....	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,800
District of Columbia.....	60	38,400	10	6,400	70	44,800
Florida.....	54,861	35,111,040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,240
Georgia.....	58,725	37,584,000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,600
Idaho.....	83,779	53,618,560	534	341,760	84,313	53,960,320
Illinois.....	56,002	35,841,280	663	424,320	56,665	36,265,600
Indiana.....	35,885	22,966,400	469	300,160	36,354	23,266,560
Iowa.....	55,586	35,575,040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,080
Kansas.....	81,774	52,335,360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,120
Kentucky.....	40,181	25,715,840	417	266,880	40,598	25,982,720
Louisiana.....	45,409	29,061,760	3,097	1,982,080	48,506	31,043,840
Maine.....	29,895	19,132,800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,600
Maryland.....	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,280
Massachusetts.....	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5,290,240
Michigan.....	57,480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37,107,200
Minnesota.....	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54,196,480
Mississippi.....	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,600
Missouri.....	68,727	43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44,428,800
Montana.....	145,776	93,296,640	796	509,440	146,572	93,806,080
Nebraska.....	76,808	49,157,120	712	455,680	77,520	49,612,800
Nevada.....	109,821	70,285,440	869	556,160	110,690	70,841,600
New Hampshire.....	9,031	5,779,840	310	198,400	9,341	5,978,240
New Jersey.....	7,514	4,808,960	710	454,400	8,224	5,263,360
New Mexico.....	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,760
New York.....	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,560
North Carolina.....	48,740	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52,426	33,552,640
North Dakota.....	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70,837	45,335,680
Ohio.....	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26,265,600
Oklahoma.....	69,414	44,424,960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,480
Oregon.....	95,607	61,188,480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,360
Pennsylvania.....	44,832	28,692,480	294	188,160	45,126	28,880,640
Rhode Island.....	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,720
South Carolina.....	30,495	19,516,800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,960
South Dakota.....	76,868	49,195,520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,600
Tennessee.....	41,687	26,679,680	335	214,400	42,022	26,894,080
Texas.....	262,398	167,934,720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170,173,440
Utah.....	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54,393,600
Vermont.....	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,960
Virginia.....	40,262	25,767,680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,280
Washington.....	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69,127	44,241,280
West Virginia.....	24,022	15,374,080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,800
Wisconsin.....	55,256	35,363,840	810	518,400	56,066	35,882,240
Wyoming.....	97,594	62,460,160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,960
Alaska.....	2,974,159	1,903,461,760	52,630	33,683,200	3,026,789	1,937,144,960
Guam.....					590,884	378,165,760
Hawaii.....					210	134,400
Panama Canal strip.....					6,449	4,127,360
Philippine Islands.....					474	303,360
Porto Rico.....					115,026	73,616,640
Tutuila Group, Samoa.....					3,435	2,198,400
					77	49,280
Total.....					3,743,344	2,395,740,160

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

Final homestead entries from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1909.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868.....	2,772	355,086.04	1890.....	28,080	4,060,592.77
1869.....	3,965	504,301.97	1891.....	27,686	3,954,587.77
1870.....	4,041	519,727.84	1892.....	22,822	3,259,897.07
1871.....	5,087	629,162.25	1893.....	24,204	3,477,231.63
1872.....	5,917	707,409.83	1894.....	20,544	2,929,947.41
1873.....	10,311	1,224,890.93	1895.....	20,922	2,980,809.30
1874.....	14,129	1,585,781.56	1896.....	20,099	2,790,242.55
1875.....	18,293	2,068,537.74	1897.....	20,115	2,778,404.20
1876.....	22,530	2,590,552.81	1898.....	22,281	3,095,017.75
1877.....	19,900	2,407,828.19	1899.....	22,812	3,134,149.44
1878.....	22,460	2,662,980.82	1900.....	25,286	3,477,842.71
1879.....	17,391	2,070,842.39	1901.....	37,568	5,241,120.76
1880.....	15,441	1,938,234.89	1902.....	31,627	4,342,747.70
1881.....	15,077	1,928,204.76	1903.....	26,373	3,576,964.14
1882.....	17,174	2,219,453.80	1904.....	23,932	3,232,716.75
1883.....	18,998	2,504,414.51	1905.....	24,621	3,419,387.15
1884.....	21,843	2,945,574.72	1906.....	25,546	3,526,748.58
1885.....	22,066	3,032,679.11	1907.....	26,485	3,740,567.71
1886.....	19,356	2,663,531.83	1908.....	29,636	4,242,710.59
1887.....	19,866	2,749,037.48	1909.....	25,510	3,699,466.79
1888.....	22,413	3,175,400.64	Total.....	850,728	115,124,295.68
1889.....	25,549	3,681,708.80			

Timber and stone entries from the passage of the act of June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	State or Territory.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....	163	13,750.52	\$34,928.02	Nebraska.....	1	97.20	\$243.00
Arizona.....	3	200.00	500.00	Nevada.....	49	6,222.32	15,558.19
Arkansas.....	2,036	223,827.84	560,828.10	North Dakota..	75	7,936.20	19,840.50
California.....	19,204	2,717,010.13	6,792,305.03	Oklahoma.....	1	40.00	100.00
Colorado.....	2,612	325,399.72	809,610.23	Oregon.....	24,830	3,566,905.45	8,909,220.79
Florida.....	688	79,553.17	198,835.32	South Dakota..	459	52,020.45	129,864.06
Idaho.....	6,984	944,478.26	2,378,928.08	Utah.....	11	1,121.07	2,802.68
Iowa.....	3	119.36	298.40	Washington...	15,473	2,070,563.38	5,175,603.61
Louisiana.....	1,518	135,117.67	337,732.41	Wisconsin.....	1,043	76,609.36	191,524.90
Michigan.....	1,517	127,158.90	317,892.82	Wyoming.....	3,028	344,461.95	861,871.07
Minnesota.....	10,327	1,275,221.73	3,191,237.63	Total....	94,552	12,556,015.06	31,400,133.29
Mississippi.....	75	5,345.27	13,363.37				
Montana.....	4,452	582,855.11	1,457,045.08				

Desert-land entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1877, to June 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Entries.		Area.		Amount.		Total.
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	
			Acres.	Acres.			
Arizona.....	4,401	810	1,287,202.80	240,911.08	\$369,874.59	\$232,383.85	\$602,258.44
California.....	10,085	1,819	2,442,717.81	406,088.59	625,637.91	429,100.42	1,054,738.33
Colorado.....	9,419	1,306	1,798,454.87	2 2,235.47	450,183.41	222,079.14	672,262.55
Dakota Territory.....	35	1	20,021.00	300.00	5,005.25	300.00	5,305.25
Idaho.....	11,006	3,342	2,036,625.35	600,541.34	509,019.76	599,286.52	1,108,306.28
Montana.....	21,779	9,239	4,306,006.40	1,795,214.02	1,084,448.07	1,806,041.78	2,890,489.85
Nevada.....	889	165	226,891.52	41,820.18	56,956.10	41,832.70	98,788.80
New Mexico....	7,523	961	1,514,859.84	233,565.51	380,566.45	233,218.16	613,784.61
North Dakota..	508	92	83,982.21	15,513.55	20,995.76	15,578.29	36,574.05
Oregon.....	3,873	909	673,784.38	161,113.49	168,512.06	161,107.32	329,619.38
South Dakota..	2,234	179	367,921.74	34,691.55	91,954.98	34,691.58	126,646.56
Utah.....	6,010	1,593	1,099,711.23	267,888.30	281,720.14	273,781.50	555,501.64
Washington....	3,317	352	594,454.34	48,737.26	159,843.77	52,486.74	212,330.51
Wyoming.....	13,143	4,548	3,086,885.07	1,080,925.94	778,712.27	1,089,687.65	1,868,399.92
Total.....	94,222	25,316	19,539,518.56	5,149,546.28	4,983,430.52	5,191,575.65	10,175,006.17

Timber-culture entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Entries.			Area.			Amount.			
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Fees (original).	Fees (final).	Purchase money.	Total.
				<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
Arizona.....	1,152	52	74	164,806.63	7,149.14	10,223.42	\$15,224.00	\$208.00	\$12,779.26	\$28,211.26
Arkansas.....	41	4	1	4,817.14	480.00	40.00	489.00	16.00	44.00	549.00
California.....	8,264	480	567	1,163,922.03	63,411.58	78,728.76	110,014.00	1,904.00	98,499.13	210,417.13
Colorado.....	27,864	3,789	660	4,332,922.19	585,243.30	98,179.52	384,938.00	15,154.00	122,722.36	522,814.36
Dakota Territory.....	77,446	1,309	-----	12,055,642.98	185,467.24	-----	1,074,862.44	4,984.79	-----	1,079,847.23
Florida.....	3	-----	-----	480.00	-----	-----	42.00	-----	-----	42.00
Idaho.....	4,054	341	236	533,957.49	40,436.03	28,244.51	51,447.38	1,369.50	35,305.93	88,122.81
Iowa.....	1,044	390	39	81,378.95	31,987.87	2,292.17	11,838.83	1,560.00	2,965.22	16,364.05
Kansas.....	64,345	12,886	961	9,702,653.36	2,005,831.35	142,931.88	883,275.56	51,529.03	178,650.55	1,113,455.14
Louisiana.....	713	87	42	101,695.31	11,937.97	5,856.85	9,651.55	348.00	7,299.54	17,299.09
Minnesota.....	15,268	2,924	389	2,099,046.55	373,580.90	40,261.29	207,154.98	11,712.00	61,543.77	280,410.75
Montana.....	3,595	407	225	486,638.66	56,019.73	29,044.43	46,162.00	1,632.00	36,506.32	84,300.32
Nebraska.....	59,127	16,870	1,250	8,876,351.20	2,546,696.04	187,371.35	813,382.33	67,776.73	234,332.61	1,115,491.67
Nevada.....	46	1	-----	6,292.50	160.00	-----	614.00	4.00	-----	618.00
New Mexico.....	1,612	91	55	230,316.54	12,931.60	7,837.25	21,294.00	363.00	9,796.56	31,453.56
North Dakota.....	1,699	7,897	781	263,123.95	1,226,605.66	120,524.80	23,446.00	31,576.83	150,661.75	205,684.58
Oregon.....	7,126	1,499	252	1,051,235.21	224,056.67	35,902.61	95,821.00	6,016.00	44,878.37	146,715.37
South Dakota.....	2,925	13,764	821	449,583.61	2,124,753.58	121,730.98	40,151.00	55,036.00	152,082.89	247,269.89
Utah.....	1,476	138	89	179,690.74	15,556.26	10,157.44	17,925.00	552.00	12,696.85	31,173.85
Washington.....	9,354	2,004	538	1,362,193.51	292,447.52	75,689.54	125,615.00	8,012.00	94,770.83	228,397.83
Wisconsin.....	1	1	-----	40.00	40.00	-----	9.00	4.00	-----	13.00
Wyoming.....	3,123	332	125	459,556.42	50,383.08	15,288.29	41,904.00	1,328.00	19,135.91	62,367.91
Total.....	290,278	65,266	7,105	43,606,344.97	9,855,175.52	1,010,305.09	3,975,261.07	261,085.88	1,274,671.85	5,511,018.80

Coal-land entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1909.

State or Terri- tory.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	State or Terri- tory.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	2	239. 40	\$2,394. 00	New Mexico....	188	21,749. 93	\$335,111. 60
Alaska.....	82	12,284. 62	122,846. 35	North Dakota..	109	6,658. 96	105,975. 00
Arizona.....	5	800. 00	16,000. 00	Oregon.....	51	8,203. 33	87,740. 30
California.....	36	4,907. 96	72,060. 30	South Dakota..	9	713. 74	6,737. 40
Colorado.....	1,003	151,964. 50	2,088,001. 05	Utah.....	330	47,767. 83	836,313. 75
Colorado <sup>a</sup> .....	433	56,786. 77	840,838. 90	Washington....	352	54,702. 48	848,305. 40
Dakota <sup>b</sup> .....	8	583. 57	5,835. 70	Wyoming.....	642	94,380. 11	1,553,442. 45
Idaho.....	2	280. 00	2,800. 00				
Montana.....	302	43,256. 46	743,590. 50	Total....	3,558	505,919. 66	7,675,992. 70
Nevada.....	4	640. 00	8,000. 00				

<sup>a</sup> Within the Ute Indian Reservation. <sup>b</sup> Territory.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1909.

STATE GRANTS.

Illinois:	Acres.
Illinois Central.....	2,595,133. 00
Mississippi:	
Mobile and Ohio River.....	<sup>a</sup> 737,130. 29
Vicksburg and Meridian.....	199,101. 51
Gulf and Ship Island.....	139,113. 22
	1,075,345. 02
Alabama:	
Mobile and Ohio River.....	<sup>a</sup> 419,528. 44
Alabama and Florida.....	399,022. 84
Selma, Rome and Dalton.....	458,555. 82
Coosa and Tennessee.....	67,784. 96
Mobile and Girard.....	<sup>b</sup> 302,181. 16
Alabama and Chattanooga.....	653,888. 76
South and North Alabama.....	445,438. 43
	2,746,400. 41
Florida:	
Florida Central and Peninsular.....	721,693. 71
Florida and Alabama.....	166,691. 08
Pensacola and Georgia.....	1,279,236. 70
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.....	29,384. 18
	2,197,005. 67
Louisiana:	
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.....	463,746. 78
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.....	( <sup>c</sup> )
	463,746. 78
Arkansas:	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	1,325,275. 46
Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	1,052,082. 51
Memphis and Little Rock.....	184,657. 33
	2,562,015. 30

<sup>a</sup> In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the state line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

<sup>b</sup> This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890.

<sup>c</sup> Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 277).

Missouri:	Aces.
Southwest branch of the Pacific road.....	1, 161, 284. 51
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	611, 323. 35
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	65, 120. 31
	1, 837, 728. 17
Iowa:	
Burlington and Missouri River.....	389, 990. 11
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	<sup>a</sup> 483, 214. 36
	161, 532. 81
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	<sup>a</sup> 922, 813. 67
	244, 022. 96
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	<sup>a</sup> 556, 406. 74
Iowa Falls and Sioux City.....	683, 057. 34
Des Moines Valley.....	840, 091. 36
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	326, 216. 10
McGregor and Missouri River.....	
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	322, 412. 81
	4, 929, 758. 26
Michigan:	
Port Huron and Lake Michigan.....	37, 467. 44
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.....	743, 787. 58
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	852, 521. 10
Flint and Pere Marquette.....	512, 877. 03
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.....	<sup>b</sup> 305, 929. 59
Ontonagon and Brule River.....	34, 227. 08
Bay de Noquet and Marquette.....	128, 301. 05
Chicago and Northwestern.....	518, 065. 36
	3, 133, 176. 23
Wisconsin:	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).....	813, 706. 71
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.....	163, 159. 65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).....	816, 487. 76
Branch to Bayfield.....	471, 721. 14
Chicago and Northwestern.....	546, 446. 20
Wisconsin Central.....	838, 227. 69
	3, 649, 749. 15
Minnesota:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch lines) <sup>c</sup> ..	3, 249, 575. 07
Minnesota Central.....	179, 734. 29
Winona and St. Peter.....	1, 680, 974. 92
St. Paul and Sioux City.....	1, 126, 578. 55
St. Paul and Duluth.....	860, 973. 62
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.....	546, 564. 69
Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul).....	
Hastings and Dakota.....	377, 696. 15
	8, 022, 097. 29
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390) to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company.....	<sup>d</sup> 39, 762. 97

<sup>a</sup> Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines Co., 5 Wall., 631.)

<sup>b</sup> Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act March 3, 1887, by Michigan Land and Iron Co., Ltd., grant having been forfeited in part by act March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1008).

<sup>c</sup> Declared to be one grant. See 32 L. D., 21.

<sup>d</sup> See Minnesota for original grants.

Kansas:	Acres.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.....	<i>a</i> 249, 446. 13
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	<i>b</i> 976, 593. 22
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	2, 944, 788. 14
St. Joseph and Denver City .....	462, 933. 24
	<hr/> 4, 633, 760. 73 <hr/>
Grand total of State grants.....	<hr/> 37, 885, 678. 98 <hr/>

## WAGON ROADS.

From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve.....	80, 773. 54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River.....	170, 580. 24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis.....	302, 930. 96
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin state line.....	221, 013. 35
Oregon Central Military Co. (now California and Oregon Land Co.)..	582, 191. 61
Corvallis and Yaquina Bay.....	81, 895. 25
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.....	861, 511. 86
Dalles military road.....	556, 827. 04
Coos Bay military road.....	105, 240. 11
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	<hr/> 2, 962, 963. 96 <hr/>

*Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1909.*

Arizona: Atlantic and Pacific.....	2, 442, 165. 17
Arkansas: Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco).....	23, 249. 94
California:	
Central Pacific.....	874, 877. 52
Central Pacific (successor to Western Pacific).....	458, 147. 97
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon).....	3, 154, 868. 49
Southern Pacific (main line).....	3, 478, 136. 44
Southern Pacific (branch line).....	1, 258, 437. 96
Colorado:	
Union Pacific.....	596, 502. 75
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific).....	807, 564. 76
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific).....	2, 338, 556. 73
Kansas:	
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific).....	3, 837, 103. 90
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	220, 520. 47
Iowa: Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.).....	4, 383. 11
Idaho:	
Northern Pacific.....	825, 492. 08
Central Pacific.....	9, 545. 59
Louisiana: New Orleans Pacific.....	1, 001, 017. 33
Minnesota: Northern Pacific.....	1, 872, 942. 47
Missouri: Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco).....	490, 105. 87
Montana: Northern Pacific.....	9, 630, 035. 74
Nevada: Central Pacific.....	3, 571, 908. 83
New Mexico: Atlantic and Pacific.....	1, 246, 086. 53
North Dakota: Northern Pacific.....	10, 599, 992. 08
Nebraska:	
Sioux City and Pacific.....	38, 227. 84
Burlington and Missouri River.....	2, 374, 090. 77
Union Pacific.....	4, 857, 422. 79
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	2, 560. 03
Oregon:	
Northern Pacific.....	536, 341. 66
Oregon and California.....	2, 765, 677. 10
Oregon Central.....	126, 908. 02

*a* Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

*b* Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note *d*.

Utah:	Acres.
Union Pacific.....	813,344.26
Central Pacific.....	1,283,902.70
Washington:	
Northern Pacific.....	8,755,847.88
Oregon Central.....	1,710.11
Wisconsin: Northern Pacific.....	9,950.82
Wyoming:	
Union Pacific.....	5,663,296.33
Northern Pacific.....	51,914.17
Total.....	76,026,775.51

Summary of grants for railroads and wagon roads.

Railroad grants:	
Corporations.....	76,026,775.51
States.....	37,885,678.98
Total.....	113,912,454.49
Wagon-road grants.....	2,962,963.96
Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1909.....	116,875,418.45

State desert-land segregations, act of August 18, 1894, and amendatory acts, commonly known as the Carey Act, to June 30, 1909.

State.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Canceled.	Patented.	Pending June 30, 1909.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Colorado.....	104,870.06	88,964.23	5,985.06	.....	9,920.77
Idaho.....	1,749,990.20	1,143,030.22	275,734.92	157,034.90	356,631.62
Montana.....	346,937.11	102,275.34	5,072.53	18,296.91	<sup>a</sup> 242,349.13
Nebraska.....	36,288.40	.....	8,760.00	.....	27,528.40
Oregon.....	435,841.93	295,583.55	140,491.28	50,303.13	.....
Utah.....	331,327.40	91,346.57	239,980.83	.....	.....
Washington.....	155,649.39	.....	155,649.39	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1,037,092.29	936,288.28	148,971.36	72,030.45	<sup>b</sup> 33,505.49
Total.....	4,197,996.78	2,657,488.19	980,645.37	297,665.39	669,935.41

<sup>a</sup> Time to reclaim 52,513.45 acres extended.      <sup>b</sup> Time to reclaim 27,397.53 acres extended.

Public and Indian lands entered each year ended June 30, from 1903 to 1909, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....	118,015.48	95,338.63	97,561.08	102,621.51	92,530.30	81,228.56	50,930.86
Alaska.....	1,723.37	1,770.65	2,973.11	4,925.86	7,132.16	3,834.80	10,772.33
Arizona.....	142,775.78	234,085.06	151,340.84	107,054.87	86,121.64	198,509.64	468,160.64
Arkansas.....	425,695.34	516,964.53	416,583.11	441,530.07	496,015.40	333,676.41	171,316.50
California.....	957,507.84	986,253.31	1,032,758.32	809,811.28	579,294.93	766,932.98	1,290,579.46
Colorado.....	1,620,391.95	1,679,617.79	621,100.25	1,597,010.38	2,483,666.69	2,127,661.99	1,983,078.58
Florida.....	2,996,591.76	286,095.63	326,579.30	166,053.73	109,663.03	83,072.78	125,744.65
Idaho.....	700,472.55	855,754.73	609,568.10	734,763.70	1,162,745.25	1,087,402.94	1,383,443.88
Illinois.....	303.07	4.90	40.00	40.00	296.30	40.00	.....
Indiana.....	20.97	.....	9.30	.....	129.70	10.08	40.00
Iowa.....	903.02	952.39	1,010.84	957.93	195.65	1,433.69	564.04
Kansas.....	457,529.18	268,627.46	273,100.34	669,438.67	611,726.97	332,931.81	166,375.14
Louisiana.....	188,457.17	95,324.72	269,200.68	80,086.61	89,608.79	59,450.26	39,428.40
Michigan.....	59,689.43	47,580.07	41,519.50	38,669.10	42,828.40	46,147.59	33,813.58
Minnesota.....	933,845.87	1,098,763.74	835,314.29	397,567.07	324,418.22	429,351.12	385,816.56
Mississippi.....	119,124.82	82,201.70	77,034.04	75,856.78	55,645.26	35,545.37	35,908.88
Missouri.....	98,080.95	117,304.56	104,096.72	101,426.89	154,871.72	129,157.20	53,560.91
Montana.....	1,533,205.29	1,052,994.63	1,086,290.05	1,782,279.90	1,218,780.97	1,494,052.02	2,460,905.55
Nebraska.....	503,531.32	1,318,931.13	4,792,351.65	1,736,964.79	1,785,762.47	1,781,823.80	1,979,872.10
Nevada.....	206,643.67	216,468.06	88,563.48	278,904.38	47,254.63	60,131.50	78,190.07
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	90.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	886,276.60	601,360.93	603,264.07	1,235,059.38	2,758,006.91	2,850,337.11	2,542,799.18
North Dakota.....	2,935,112.18	1,798,551.95	1,679,722.76	3,325,828.23	2,256,423.56	1,383,957.19	877,649.71

Public and Indian lands entered each year ended June 30—Continued.

State or Terri- tory.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio.....	45.00						
Oklahoma.....	1,544,317.90	1,394,227.56	770,225.35	1,426,306.46	2,007,753.84	514,159.58	297,572.30
Oregon.....	1,926,395.13	1,172,415.14	769,480.58	617,293.21	951,481.34	1,021,001.29	1,091,530.56
South Dakota....	755,853.40	823,240.29	1,028,149.12	1,707,684.39	1,502,411.24	2,086,171.82	2,219,560.32
Utah.....	165,006.03	133,503.01	185,517.13	413,030.21	334,827.36	469,311.88	619,802.07
Washington.....	1,418,319.48	961,822.89	773,541.23	989,907.66	911,327.34	825,813.57	608,546.35
Wisconsin.....	113,766.27	89,949.98	72,012.71	55,592.44	28,966.92	57,595.61	19,061.18
Wyoming.....	2,014,698.83	402,192.24	347,714.32	534,431.94	897,679.59	829,614.19	897,479.96
Total.....	22,824,299.65	16,332,297.68	17,056,622.27	19,431,187.47	20,997,566.58	19,090,356.78	19,892,503.76

Unappropriated lands on June 30, 1909.

[A circular showing areas unappropriated, by counties, has been published and is distributed on request.]

State or Ter- ritory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	State or Ter- ritory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	106,220		106,220	Montana.....	20,385,086	22,515,143	42,900,229
Alaska.....		368,016,038	368,016,038	Nebraska.....	2,341,686		2,341,686
Arizona.....	12,733,464	29,620,974	42,354,438	Nevada.....	29,931,952	26,768,919	56,700,871
Arkansas.....	1,098,364		1,098,364	New Mexico..	27,038,153	11,774,737	38,812,890
California.....	21,314,771	7,300,160	28,614,931	North Dakota	1,844,937	66,120	1,911,057
Colorado.....	22,164,343	2,551,704	24,716,047	Oklahoma....	35,687		35,687
Florida.....	436,036	61,648	497,684	Oregon.....	13,620,130	4,605,564	18,225,694
Idaho.....	6,430,665	16,689,138	23,119,803	South Dakota	4,921,121	130,845	5,051,966
Kansas.....	138,239		138,239	Utah.....	11,982,148	24,414,266	36,396,414
Louisiana.....	88,957		88,957	Washington..	1,205,217	1,993,428	3,198,645
Michigan.....	123,038		123,038	Wisconsin....	12,750		12,750
Minnesota.....	1,263,955	187,000	1,450,955	Wyoming....	33,459,656	1,930,614	35,390,270
Mississippi....	38,608		38,608	Total....	212,727,783	518,626,298	731,354,081
Missouri.....	12,600		12,600				

Public lands surveyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and remaining unsurveyed.

State.	Land area.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	State.	Land area.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska.....	378,165,760	1,235	378,150,495	New Mexico...	78,401,920	262,849	25,604,790
Arizona.....	72,857,600	300,401	52,209,903	North Dakota..	44,917,120	330,096	2,408,951
California.....	99,898,880	594,272	21,797,705	South Dakota..	49,195,520	81,095	356,674
Colorado.....	66,341,120	831,345	1,136,143	Oregon.....	61,188,480	254,293	12,363,291
Florida.....	35,111,040	12	4,198,469	Utah.....	52,597,760	938,959	26,900,620
Idaho.....	53,618,560	1,270,520	28,583,884	Washington...	42,775,040	970,247	11,210,542
Louisiana.....	29,061,760			Wyoming.....	62,460,160	591,956	3,725,356
Minnesota.....	51,749,120	80,368	2,291,935	Total....	1,341,921,920	9,749,477	643,405,843
Montana.....	93,296,640	3,231,920	41,503,238				
Nevada.....	70,285,440	9,909	30,953,847				

Estimated area of existing national forests June 30, 1909.

	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska.....	26,761,626	Nevada.....	5,109,415
Arizona.....	<sup>a</sup> 15,258,861	New Mexico.....	<sup>d</sup> 10,971,711
Arkansas.....	3,189,781	North Dakota.....	13,940
California.....	<sup>b</sup> 27,968,510	Oklahoma.....	60,800
Colorado.....	15,698,439	Oregon.....	16,221,368
Florida.....	674,891	Porto Rico.....	65,950
Idaho.....	<sup>c</sup> 20,099,029	South Dakota.....	1,294,440
Kansas.....	302,387	Utah.....	7,436,327
Michigan.....	163,373	Washington.....	12,065,500
Minnesota.....	1,204,486	Wyoming.....	8,998,723
Montana.....	20,389,696	Total area.....	194,505,325
Nebraska.....	556,072		

<sup>a</sup> 1,450,061 acres thereof in existing Indian reservations.  
<sup>b</sup> 109,960 acres thereof in existing Indian reservations.  
<sup>c</sup> 237,398 acres difference in Idaho total from that of June 30, caused by reestimate of Pend Oreille area.  
<sup>d</sup> 951.384 acres thereof in existing Indian reservations.

	Acres.
Area embraced in national forests established during year.....	3, 655, 231
Area embraced in additions to national forests during year.....	23, 552, 950
Area embraced in eliminations from national forests during year and difference in Idaho total of June 30, 1908.....	679, 742
Area embraced in temporary withdrawals June 30, 1909.....	7, 869, 023
Estimated area in existing national forests June 30, 1908.....	167, 976, 886
Estimated area in existing national forests June 30, 1909.....	194, 505, 325

National monuments.

State and name.	Date created.	Area.	State and name.	Date created.	Area.
Arizona:		Acres.	Montana:		Acres.
Grand Canyon <i>a</i> .....	Jan. 11, 1908	806,400.00	Lewis and Clark....	May 11, 1908	160.00
Montezuma Castle....	Dec. 8, 1906	160.00	New Mexico:		
Navajo.....	Mar. 20, 1909	.....	Chaco Canyon.....	May 6, 1907	20, 629.40
Petrified Forest.....	Dec. 8, 1906	6,776.02	El Morro.....	Dec. 8, 1906	160.00
Tonto <i>a</i> .....	Dec. 19, 1907	640.00	Gila Cliff Dwellings <i>a</i> ..	Nov. 16, 1907	160.00
Tumacacori.....	Sept. 15, 1908	10.00	South Dakota:		
California:			Jewel Cave <i>a</i> .....	Feb. 7, 1908	1, 280.00
Cinder Cone <i>a</i> .....	May 6, 1907	5,120.00	Utah:		
Lassen Peak <i>a</i> .....	.....do.....	1,280.00	Natural Bridges.....	Apr. 16, 1908	.....
Muir Woods.....	Jan 9, 1908	295.00	Washington:		
Pinnacles <i>a</i> .....	Jan. 16, 1908	2,080.00	Mount Olympus <i>a</i> ...	Mar. 2, 1909	.....
Colorado:			Wyoming:		
Wheeler <i>a</i> .....	Dec. 7, 1908	300.00	Devils Tower.....	Sept. 24, 1906	1, 152.91

*a* Under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1909.

Fiscal year.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Aggregate receipts from all sources.
May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1880.....						\$208,059,657.14
1881.....	\$3,534,550.98	\$860,833.65	\$4,395,384.63	\$1,006,691.63	\$6,727.90	5,408,804.16
1882.....	6,628,775.92	1,124,531.15	7,753,307.07	634,617.22	6,591.75	8,394,516.04
1883.....	9,657,032.28	1,423,329.10	11,080,361.38	625,404.27	8,118.05	11,713,883.70
1884.....	10,304,582.49	1,536,410.58	11,840,993.07	938,137.26	10,274.76	12,789,405.09
1885.....	6,223,926.74	1,462,188.06	7,686,114.80	933,483.52	8,821.86	8,628,420.18
1886.....	5,757,891.06	1,654,876.25	7,412,767.31	1,607,729.63	10,587.40	9,031,084.34
1887.....	9,246,321.33	1,537,600.39	10,783,921.72	1,484,302.30	20,784.85	12,289,008.87
1888.....	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00	821,113.77	24,951.65	13,547,137.42
1889.....	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73	389,524.72	26,150.89	9,685,901.34
1890.....	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31	293,062.30	16,585.00	7,780,517.61
1891.....	4,160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72	318,333.42	5,849.00	5,429,220.14
1892.....	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27	456,681.84	15,757.58	4,860,109.69
1893.....	3,193,280.64	998,184.65	4,191,465.29	284,752.65	3,516.20	4,479,734.14
1894.....	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08	2,674,285.79	91,981.03	1,557.50	2,767,824.32
1895.....	1,116,090.07	750,710.59	1,866,800.66	149,879.48	16,773.89	2,033,454.03
1896.....	1,053,905.59	793,557.82	1,847,463.41	214,700.42	44,197.84	2,106,361.67
1897.....	917,911.19	678,469.55	1,596,380.74	438,716.31	52,834.23	2,087,931.28
1898.....	1,291,076.10	853,265.50	2,144,341.60	100,317.49	33,336.09	2,277,995.18
1899.....	1,703,988.32	890,702.17	2,594,690.49	442,913.73	32,533.12	3,070,137.34
1900.....	2,899,731.83	1,157,081.03	4,056,812.86	239,769.39	83,175.85	4,379,758.10
1901.....	2,966,542.86	1,340,894.29	4,307,437.15	585,661.27	79,062.37	4,972,160.79
1902.....	4,139,268.47	1,740,820.18	5,880,088.65	288,666.68	93,171.85	6,261,927.18
1903.....	8,960,471.18	1,597,147.48	10,557,618.66	308,939.14	158,185.85	11,024,743.65
1904.....	7,445,902.84	1,349,990.89	8,795,893.73	333,757.62	153,690.63	9,283,341.98
1905.....	4,849,766.06	1,286,621.93	6,136,387.88	791,807.67	89,615.72	7,017,811.38
1906.....	4,885,988.82	1,642,488.56	6,528,477.38	967,532.50	89,514.02	7,585,523.90
1907.....	7,728,114.30	1,819,159.21	9,547,273.51	1,892,805.70	113,098.79	11,553,178.00
1908.....	9,760,570.19	1,731,883.57	11,492,453.76	997,972.52	225,283.18	12,715,709.46
1909.....	7,698,337.03	1,536,890.67	9,235,227.70	2,334,885.47	330,136.61	12,216,415.39
Total.....						423,451,673.51

*Amounts accrued and paid to States for educational purposes on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands.*

State.	Total to June 30, 1907.	Fiscal year 1908.	Aggregate to June 30, 1908, inclusive.
Alabama.....	\$1,074,198.00	\$539.70	\$1,074,737.70
Arkansas.....	299,810.45	14,171.55	313,982.00
California.....	990,044.90	25,096.61	1,015,141.51
Colorado.....	370,794.70	19,224.40	390,019.10
Florida.....	125,817.74	2,849.49	128,667.23
Idaho.....	174,014.05	21,717.08	195,731.13
Illinois.....	1,187,908.89	.....	1,187,908.89
Indiana.....	1,040,255.26	.....	1,040,255.26
Iowa.....	633,638.10	.....	633,638.10
Kansas.....	1,098,998.55	5,864.64	1,104,863.19
Louisiana.....	462,256.45	3,534.13	465,790.58
Michigan.....	582,757.07	1,983.64	584,740.71
Minnesota.....	537,259.43	20,361.74	557,621.17
Mississippi.....	1,069,536.62	307.29	1,069,843.91
Missouri.....	1,050,393.35	5,318.16	1,055,711.51
Montana.....	250,271.23	25,309.56	275,580.79
Nebraska.....	532,612.80	3,000.39	535,613.19
Nevada.....	17,235.72	2,620.67	19,856.39
New Mexico.....	31,476.49	15,073.68	46,550.17
North Dakota.....	290,355.01	88,383.51	378,738.52
Ohio.....	999,353.01	.....	999,353.01
Oklahoma.....	.....	14,629.49	14,629.49
Oregon.....	567,354.80	66,870.49	634,225.29
South Dakota.....	108,843.38	29,027.64	137,871.02
Utah.....	36,525.53	7,032.62	43,558.15
Washington.....	310,528.02	37,869.32	348,397.34
Wisconsin.....	584,880.58	810.36	585,690.94
Wyoming.....	115,624.44	26,043.10	141,667.54
Total.....	14,542,744.57	437,639.26	14,980,383.83

*Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States and Territories under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).*

State or Territory.	Fiscal years—		Total for eight years ending June 30, 1908.
	1901 to 1907.	1908.	
Arizona.....	\$370,015.97	\$65,910.01	\$435,925.98
California.....	2,928,372.89	525,406.25	3,453,779.14
Colorado.....	3,117,322.08	701,793.05	3,819,115.13
Idaho.....	3,000,565.17	492,867.32	3,493,432.49
Kansas.....	304,182.98	148,304.07	452,487.05
Montana.....	3,373,876.88	595,628.36	3,969,505.24
Nebraska.....	820,087.42	109,263.83	929,351.25
Nevada.....	145,926.61	57,447.68	203,374.29
New Mexico.....	1,106,222.04	542,892.32	1,649,114.36
North Dakota.....	6,475,243.06	1,907,901.53	8,383,144.59
Oklahoma.....	4,172,693.35	579,702.92	4,752,396.27
Oregon.....	6,780,408.44	1,394,283.89	8,174,692.33
South Dakota.....	1,808,252.10	756,804.56	2,565,056.66
Utah.....	617,827.59	151,941.03	769,768.62
Washington.....	4,245,294.19	835,990.08	5,081,284.27
Wyoming.....	1,890,285.46	550,739.05	2,441,024.51
Total.....	41,156,576.23	9,416,875.95	50,573,452.18

Amount of collections from reclamation water-right charges, etc., during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 and 1909.

[No water-right charges collected prior to July 1, 1907.]

State.	Land office.	Receipts.	
		1908.	1909.
Idaho.....	Hailey.....	\$5,706.18	\$7,703.66
Montana.....	{ Billings.....	38,431.85	15,999.45
	{ Great Falls.....	1,631.00	18,944.52
Nebraska.....	{ Miles City.....		199.50
	{ Alliance.....		4,767.47
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	8,447.95	15,926.02
New Mexico.....	Roswell.....		7,626.75
North Dakota.....	Williston.....	423.00	555.50
Oregon.....	{ Lakeview.....		7,150.48
	{ La Grande.....	350.00	6,114.60
South Dakota.....	Rapid City.....		6,969.26
Washington.....	{ North Yakima.....		11,316.82
	{ Waterville.....		3,375.20
Wyoming.....	{ Cheyenne.....		14.00
	{ Lander.....	8,412.53	52,827.70
Total.....		63,402.51	159,490.93
Total to June 30, 1909.....			222,893.44

Entries examined in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Kind of entry.	Pending June 30, 1908.	Re- ceived.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.	Pending June 30, 1909.
Homesteads:								
Original.....	283,919	80,319	364,238		16,276	42,039	58,315	305,923
Final.....	6,740	25,627	32,367	21,632	81	22	21,735	10,632
Commuted.....	5,077	21,277	26,354	18,223	55	21	18,299	8,055
Soldiers' additional.....	1,520	341	1,861	321	175		496	1,365
Timber and stone.....	3,032	6,007	9,039	7,987	17		8,004	1,035
Desert land:								
Original.....	25,390	5,499	30,889		4,204	1,293	5,497	25,392
Final.....	1,676	1,293	2,969	1,332	25		1,357	1,612
Yearly proofs examined.....							6,569	
Assignments examined.....							457	
Mineral, final.....	1,062	860	1,922	875	50		925	997
Coal, final.....	408	192	600	138	3		141	459
Timber culture:								
Original.....	141		141		64		64	77
Final.....	271		271	15	10		25	246
Preemption, final.....	309		309	28			28	281
Indian allotments.....	3,198	3,302	6,500	6,208			6,208	292
Indian homesteads.....	71	8	79	18		61	79	
Town sites.....	9	13	22	14		8	22	
Town lots.....	296	15	311	172		139	311	
Public sales (isolated tracts).....	253	3,501	3,754	2,234	1		2,235	1,519
Lieu selections (act June 4, 1897).....	2,138	83	2,221	611	53	8	672	1,549
Military bounty land warrants.....	1,259	40	1,299	182	50	2	234	1,065
Miscellaneous entries.....	4,559	390	4,949	1,106	40	215	1,361	3,588

*State and territorial grants, fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Kind.	Pending and received.			Disposed of.			Pending June 30, 1909.
	On hand July 1, 1908.	Since received.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Total.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
School selections.....	1,047,911.47	415,551.53	1,463,463.00	385,212.89	57,912.02	443,124.91	1,020,338.09
University selections.....	33,881.73	7,352.19	41,233.92	3,580.29	4,552.20	8,132.49	33,101.43
Agricultural college selec- tions.....	41,483.92	.....	41,483.92	12,454.31	80.00	12,534.31	28,949.61
Internal improvement selections.....	600.07	880.00	1,480.07	720.00	440.00	1,160.00	320.07
Biological station.....	160.84	.....	160.84	160.84	.....	160.84	.....
Public buildings.....	23,501.83	103.13	23,604.96	11,833.10	.....	11,833.10	11,771.86
Insane asylums.....	6,258.09	.....	6,258.09	1,066.40	188.68	1,255.08	5,003.01
Educational, charitable, etc.....	18,108.43	.....	18,108.43	243.31	36.87	280.18	17,828.25
Deaf and dumb asylum....	8,114.33	.....	8,114.33	1,720.96	1,641.09	3,362.05	4,752.28
Reform schools.....	3,182.42	.....	3,182.42	1,163.98	160.00	1,323.98	1,858.44
School of mines.....	9,004.73	.....	9,004.73	4,559.63	1,120.00	5,679.63	3,325.10
Normal schools.....	18,826.21	40.00	18,866.21	8,471.56	1,998.47	10,470.03	8,396.18
Scientific schools.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Blind asylums.....	3,631.19	81.21	3,772.40	3,292.39	.....	3,292.39	480.01
Reservoirs.....	52,681.04	.....	52,681.04	36,256.71	2,566.45	38,823.16	13,857.88
Miners' hospitals.....	2,466.85	.....	2,466.85	358.97	.....	358.97	2,107.88
Two million acres in Ne- vada.....	574.24	.....	574.24	.....	574.24	574.24	.....
Forestry—Wisconsin.....	19,998.39	374.13	20,372.52	19,137.79	860.60	19,998.39	374.13
University preparatory school.....	997.10	2,828.80	3,825.90	480.00	477.10	957.10	2,868.80
Agricultural and mechani- cal college.....	6,486.64	2,238.46	8,725.10	2,718.22	877.13	3,595.35	5,129.75
Colored agricultural and normal university.....	3,641.02	.....	3,641.02	3,321.02	120.00	3,441.02	200.00
Specific grant total ..	254,659.07	13,897.92	268,556.99	111,539.48	15,692.83	127,232.31	141,324.68
Grand total.....	1,302,570.54	429,449.45	1,732,019.99	496,752.37	73,604.85	570,357.22	1,161,662.77

*State and territorial grants—Recapitulation.*

State or Territory.	Indemnity school land.			Other grants.		
	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00
California.....	436,686.57	.....	9,208.85	640.00	640.00	.....
Colorado.....	110,124.27	73,946.72	4,002.67	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1,382.81	675.66	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	73,695.02	11,243.57	516.78	10,658.26	5,141.68	836.69
Louisiana.....	13,195.09	2,834.75	1,288.14	240.00	.....	240.00
Minnesota.....	120.00	.....	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	960.41	639.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	140,378.05	32,350.75	600.00	16,409.70	9,485.21	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	1,174.31	80.00	774.24
New Mexico.....	73,427.94	54,055.91	.....	12,732.67	12,732.20	.47
North Dakota.....	6,808.19	320.00	1,557.27	1,422.41	160.00	.....
Oklahoma.....	600.00	440.00	.....	30,717.17	7,201.54	5,339.49
Oregon.....	50,793.60	13,066.66	455.32	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	50,055.36	21,445.16	920.00	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	226,151.58	119,484.00	4,491.85	148,869.80	56,281.70	6,496.61
Washington.....	108,179.56	18,500.52	32,926.56	2,382.42	.....	24.55
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	20,372.52	19,137.79	860.60
Wyoming.....	170,904.55	36,209.52	1,704.58	21,817.73	679.36	.18
Total.....	1,463,463.00	385,212.89	57,912.02	268,556.99	111,539.48	15,692.83

*Swamp-land grants.*

[Land in place claims (estimated).]

	Acres.
Pending and received:	
On hand July 1, 1908.....	898,097.89
Received.....	74,788.32
Total.....	972,886.21

Disposed of:	Acres.
Patented.....	69,284.37
Rejected and canceled.....	267,040.00
Total.....	336,324.37
Pending June 30, 1909.....	636,561.84

[Indemnity (cash and land).]

On hand July 1, 1908.....	1,608,279.51
Cash indemnity approved.....	<sup>a</sup> 25,200.13
Land indemnity certified.....	5,754.76
Rejected and canceled.....	52,520.00
Total.....	83,474.89
Pending June 30, 1909.....	1,524,804.62

State desert-land segregations under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the Carey Act, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

State.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Rejected or relinquished.	Patented.	Time to reclaim extended.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Colorado.....	47,062.30	22,008.50			
Idaho.....	402,637.88	308,000.74	9,965.98	80.00	
Montana.....	242,269.63		2,280.00		50,200.92
Nevada.....	23,642.79		720.00		
New Mexico.....	10,164.68				
Oregon.....			320.00	240.00	
Utah.....		43,119.83			
Wyoming.....	107,678.58	163,909.38	27,645.29	11,200.32	
Total.....	833,455.86	537,038.45	41,211.56	11,520.32	50,200.92

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Railroad.	State.	Acres.
State grants:		
Alabama and Chattanooga.....	Alabama.....	80.19
Florida Central and Peninsular.....	Florida.....	79.83
Hastings and Dakota.....	Minnesota.....	80.00
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	Arkansas.....	80.00
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, main and branch lines (now Great Northern).....	Minnesota.....	41.40
St. Paul, Minncapolis and Manitoba (act Aug. 5, 1892).....	Montana.....	120.00
Do.....	Washington.....	2,961.25
Total of state grants.....		3,442.67
Corporations:		
Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific).....	Arizona.....	378,662.64
Do.....	New Mexico.....	749,950.47
Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific), act Apr. 28, 1904.....	do.....	40.00
Atlantic and Pacific (now St. Louis and San Francisco).....	Missouri.....	66.75
Central Pacific.....	California.....	361.16
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon).....	do.....	40.00
Northern Pacific.....	Idaho.....	38,394.52
Do.....	Minnesota.....	17,863.32
Do.....	Montana.....	753,364.23
Do.....	North Dakota.....	106,129.57
Do.....	Oregon.....	36,151.13
Do.....	Washington.....	17,676.37
Do.....	Wisconsin.....	59.09
Do.....	Wyoming.....	51,874.17
Southern Pacific, main line.....	California.....	264,907.91
Union Pacific.....	Nebraska.....	3,349.07
Do.....	Wyoming.....	3,953.50
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific).....	Colorado.....	40.00
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific).....	do.....	40.00
Total of corporations.....		2,422,923.90

<sup>a</sup> \$20,291.22.

*Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
State grants.....	3,442.67
Corporations.....	2,422,923.90
Total.....	2,426,366.57
Railroad selections received.....	992,155.20

*Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during year.*

Kind of entry.	Pend- ing June 30, 1908.	Re- ceived.	Disposed of.				Pend- ing June 30, 1909.	Hearings ordered by—	
			Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.		General Land Office.	Forest Service.
Homestead:									
Originals.....	8,617	7,125		2,526	1,644	4,170	11,572	2,169	419
Finals.....	529	1,078	838	90	268	1,196	411	104	41
Cash.....	1,281	902	647	101	283	1,031	1,152	141	18
Desert land:									
Originals.....	824	803		129	442	571	1,056	116	2
Finals.....	265	464	11	22	162	195	534	23	2
Timber culture:									
Originals.....	29	28		4	5	9	48		
Finals.....	111	51	7	18	19	44	118	66	
Timber and stone:									
Sworn statements.....	1,537	757		84	314	398	1,896	79	10
Cash.....	1,092	679	352	61	237	650	1,121	32	6
Mineral:									
Applications.....	206	210		7	74	81	335	13	30
Finals.....	393	330		6	170	176	547	50	28
Selections:									
State.....	56	305			59	59	302	78	4
Forest.....	22	311			219	219	114	3	
Indian allotments.....	58	18			33	33	43		
Squatter claims.....	185	91		56	63	119	157	1	36
Mineral locations.....	160	224		10	8	18	366	68	58
Total.....	15,365	13,376	1,855	3,114	4,000	8,969	19,772	2,973	654

*Field reports on alleged fraudulent entries.*

	Total received.	Within coal areas.	Within reclama- tion projects.	Within unre- served public domain.	Within forest reserves.
Field:					
Forester—					
Adverse.....	1,441				1,441
Favorable.....	453				453
Agents—					
Adverse.....	5,308	1,155	98	4,055	
Favorable.....	7,089	3,537	1,065	2,487	
Coal-land cases.....	4,692				

Indictments, convictions, acquittals or dismissals, fines imposed and paid, and prison sentences, June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Offense.	Indictments.	Convictions.	Prison sentences.	Fines imposed.	Fines paid.	Acquittals or dismissals.
Timber trespass.....	58	24	1	\$1,829.92	\$1,829.92	35
Conspiracy.....	50	39	11	36,761.00	23,044.20	102
Perjury.....	60	5	1	1.00	1.00	120
Unlawful inclosures.....	53	34	5	6,471.00	7,022.00	37
Subornation of perjury.....	5	2	2	2,000.00	1,000.00	17
Embezzlement.....	2	1	1			
Impersonating government official.....	2	1	1			
Intimidating homesteaders.....	11	0				3
Falsifying accounts.....	0	1	1			0
Securing false affidavits.....	16	2				
Misuse money, U. S. commissioner.....	1	0				1
Misuse government frank.....	1	0				
Using mails to defraud.....	0	2	2	2.00		
Forgery.....	3	2	1			5
Impersonating soldier.....	0	1	1			0
Miscellaneous.....	7	1	0			2
Total.....	269	114	27	47,064.92	32,897.12	338

Number and kind of patents issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Cash (timber or stone, commuted homestead, etc.).....	33,151	Choctaw scrip.....	5
Homestead.....	24,440	Porterfield scrip.....	1
Military bounty land warrant.....	230	Ware scrip.....	2
Forest lieu selection.....	700	Valentine scrip.....	3
Timber culture.....	23	Agricultural college scrip.....	4
Indian.....	9,885	Wyandotte scrip.....	1
Mineral.....	999	Crow scrip.....	1
Coal.....	177	Industrial school for girls.....	1
Private land claim.....	88	State desert land segregation.....	5
Railroad.....	83	Total.....	69,919
Swamp.....	16	Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1909.....	4,126
Special act.....	41		
Surveyor-general's scrip.....	60		
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	3		74,045

Area, by classes, of lands patented during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

[These statistics not compiled for previous years.]

	Acres.		Acres.
Commuted homestead..	2,907,783.09	Desert land segregation.	4,101.73
Timber and stone.....	1,174,791.06	Timber culture.....	3,501.33
Desert land.....	195,648.46	Cherokee school land...	212.55
Cash, miscellaneous....	101,362.697	State industrial school..	239.97
Public sales.....	195,652.32	School land.....	40.09
Town site.....	1,810.547	Park site.....	6.42
Town lot.....	81.823	Public act 150.....	3.51
Homestead.....	3,626,307.279	Private act 105.....	118.81
Forest lieu selection....	215,009.18	Special act—	
Private land claim.....	236,512.44	June 4, 1884.....	40.00
Military bounty land warrant.....	21,621.552	March 3, 1887.....	80.00
Indian trust.....	1,354,145.83	September 30, 1890..	40.00
Indian fee.....	182,763.808	May 28, 1896.....	80.03
Mineral.....	50,954.842	July 1, 1898.....	598.33
Coal.....	24,853.465	March 3, 1903.....	80.43
Railroad.....	2,417,322.29	February 24, 1905..	240.00
Swamp.....	65,759.02	June 27, 1906.....	19,137.79
Surveyor-general's scrip	3,546.66	June 30, 1906.....	40.00
Choctaw scrip.....	1,159.10	February 18, 1907..	288.67
Valentine scrip.....	92.65	March 4, 1907.....	197.27
Ware scrip.....	80.00	April 30, 1908.....	471.00
Sioux half-breed scrip..	358.64	May 29, 1908.....	957.38
Porterfield scrip.....	40.00	March 4, 1909.....	1.06
Wyandotte scrip.....	40.00	Total.....	12,808,811.084
Agricultural college scrip.....	637.96		

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

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COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Location.	Number of applica- tions, en- tries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Receipts.			Expenses.		
			Fees and com- missions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commis- sions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Alabama:								
Montgomery.....	1,210	50,850.68	\$7,045.31	\$22,248.14	\$29,293.45	\$4,702.18	\$2,426.50	\$7,128.68
Alaska:								
Juneau.....	179	10,065.76	1,045.10	75,115.06	76,160.16	4,735.08	1,070.70	5,805.78
Nome.....	36	706.57	200.00	1,785.00	1,985.00	235.68	.....	235.68
Arizona:								
Phoenix.....	3,093	468,160.64	30,599.14	77,052.73	107,651.87	6,000.00	3,860.93	9,860.93
Arkansas:								
Camden.....	910	37,259.99	6,011.57	42,935.98	48,947.55	1,377.41	2,430.36	3,807.77
Dardanelle.....	310	12,156.00	1,827.87	12,058.44	13,886.31	1,976.37	604.04	2,580.41
Harrison.....	1,469	78,985.59	10,388.36	13,731.46	24,119.82	5,816.67	2,598.31	8,414.98
Little Rock.....	944	42,818.06	6,583.66	12,582.75	19,166.41	4,758.95	1,890.67	6,649.62
California:								
Eureka.....	490	32,904.20	3,787.88	59,787.40	63,575.28	5,119.27	521.15	5,640.42
Independence.....	455	294,180.76	3,831.83	39,826.91	43,658.74	4,234.30	352.43	4,586.73
Los Angeles.....	2,255	665,541.90	14,615.18	120,538.11	135,153.29	6,000.00	6,052.68	12,052.68
Oakland.....	916	90,596.69	7,112.23	32,125.25	39,237.48	6,000.00	3,924.25	9,924.25
Redding.....	495	31,155.48	5,323.63	40,494.24	45,817.87	6,000.00	1,695.21	7,695.21
Sacramento.....	541	35,702.13	5,342.04	30,138.37	35,480.41	5,448.94	2,448.75	7,897.69
Susanville.....	496	64,061.82	4,193.87	31,922.60	36,116.47	4,332.24	1,018.45	5,350.69
Visalia.....	514	75,321.48	6,584.29	32,948.94	39,533.23	5,980.20	617.85	6,598.05
Colorado:								
Del Norte.....	667	110,201.56	5,075.93	18,106.91	23,182.84	3,688.02	305.19	3,993.21
Denver.....	3,597	499,965.52	35,762.67	147,642.85	183,405.52	6,000.00	5,501.86	11,501.86
Durango.....	614	38,354.86	5,297.60	21,340.96	26,638.56	4,952.76	1,439.08	6,391.84
Glenwood.....	885	80,910.36	8,837.10	44,619.02	53,456.12	6,000.00	2,213.13	8,213.13
Hugo.....	2,023	247,450.30	29,201.55	74,373.74	103,575.29	6,000.00	2,575.94	8,575.94
Lamar.....	1,520	205,758.66	15,731.77	57,077.84	72,809.61	6,000.00	2,767.89	8,767.89
Leadville.....	206	11,840.66	1,868.69	7,505.21	9,373.90	2,421.18	25.76	2,446.94
Montrose.....	650	47,954.86	6,158.95	11,698.80	17,857.75	5,931.78	2,865.07	8,796.85
Pueblo.....	1,752	226,926.23	17,830.68	45,325.02	63,155.70	6,000.00	4,746.36	10,746.36
Sterling.....	3,039	422,667.79	39,729.91	58,560.07	98,289.98	6,000.00	2,777.31	8,777.31
Florida:								
Gainesville.....	1,419	77,781.35	9,768.42	36,485.03	46,253.45	6,000.00	4,450.00	10,450.00
Idaho:								
Blackfoot.....	2,293	305,591.49	26,928.41	54,862.29	81,790.70	6,000.00	2,886.35	8,886.35
Boise.....	2,697	591,340.46	25,883.38	55,725.11	81,608.49	6,000.00	3,628.81	9,628.81

Coeur d'Alene.....	971	63,140.77	10,284.89	58,405.80	68,690.69	6,000.00	2,666.20	8,666.20
Hailey.....	1,537	367,122.97	14,327.50	30,876.56	45,204.06	6,000.00	2,785.40	8,785.40
Lewiston.....	973	56,248.19	7,983.87	47,665.50	55,649.37	6,000.00	3,003.18	9,003.18
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	2	4.04	244.12	109.98	354.10	1,246.32	1.63	1,247.95
Kansas:								
Colby.....	471	27,391.71	4,500.85	16,599.34	21,100.19	3,802.90	1,011.23	4,814.13
Dodge City.....	2,022	125,667.26	15,574.50	137,581.94	153,156.44	6,000.00	4,592.14	10,592.14
Topeka.....	130	8,419.64	1,273.06	3,962.90	5,235.96	1,820.34	254.08	2,074.42
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches.....	337	9,199.07	2,209.27	10,003.50	12,212.77	2,826.32	899.02	3,725.34
New Orleans.....	822	25,034.02	5,080.86	26,059.92	31,140.78	4,966.97	2,334.33	7,301.30
Michigan:								
Marquette.....	715	33,777.18	5,985.71	32,631.51	38,617.22	6,000.00	2,260.30	8,260.30
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake.....	1,537	110,474.95	14,053.47	17,525.35	31,578.82	6,000.00	2,684.37	8,684.37
Crookston.....	1,112	71,014.68	11,232.45	3,877.07	15,109.52	6,000.00	2,920.94	8,920.94
Duluth.....	3,686	190,793.87	23,611.23	324,665.27	348,276.50	6,000.00	4,033.00	10,033.00
Mississippi:								
Jackson.....	845	35,274.44	4,957.56	12,653.78	17,611.34	3,690.58	2,602.48	6,293.06
Missouri:								
Springfield.....	1,050	53,330.91	5,359.25	32,194.76	37,554.01	4,753.15	1,143.44	5,896.59
Montana:								
Billings.....	1,020	123,681.66	15,640.32	9,778.01	25,418.33	6,000.00	2,836.16	8,836.16
Bozeman.....	997	155,782.05	14,385.44	43,215.39	57,600.83	6,000.00	1,738.53	7,738.53
Glasgow.....	1,463	232,162.68	17,507.54	34,681.19	52,188.73	6,000.00	3,161.36	9,161.36
Great Falls.....	3,702	588,304.21	27,440.47	86,509.60	113,950.07	6,000.00	3,120.50	9,120.50
Helena.....	1,256	161,139.36	13,174.81	72,728.56	85,903.37	6,000.00	2,673.32	8,673.32
Kalispell.....	380	19,383.29	3,371.31	22,342.95	25,714.26	3,898.10	1,232.77	5,130.87
Lewistown.....	2,774	335,608.26	27,963.61	123,806.08	151,769.69	6,000.00	2,665.56	8,665.56
Miles City.....	2,345	701,304.65	40,514.06	64,070.34	104,584.40	6,000.00	2,721.72	8,721.72
Missoula.....	648	143,539.39	6,315.97	53,142.55	59,458.52	6,000.00	3,084.81	9,084.81
Nebraska:								
Alliance.....	1,949	684,475.57	21,851.79	32,283.16	54,134.95	6,000.00	3,606.34	9,606.34
Broken Bow.....	1,085	472,440.55	12,605.04	15,428.33	28,033.37	5,698.00	1,689.96	7,387.96
Lincoln.....	320	50,321.32	2,778.96	9,980.79	12,759.75	2,494.48	35.89	2,530.37
North Platte.....	910	274,698.95	11,395.52	15,683.37	27,078.89	5,983.40	1,575.63	7,559.03
O'Neill.....	480	113,312.47	5,281.40	7,703.24	12,984.64	3,775.18	1,320.77	5,095.95
Valentine.....	1,033	384,623.24	11,463.63	26,693.86	38,157.49	5,942.42	1,560.00	7,502.42
Nevada:								
Carson City.....	901	78,190.07	6,810.24	74,440.99	81,251.23	6,000.00	2,685.90	8,685.90
New Mexico:								
Clayton.....	2,060	260,060.91	21,034.77	94,276.90	115,311.67	6,000.00	5,625.34	11,625.34
Las Cruces.....	1,178	199,203.22	11,023.33	33,402.40	44,425.73	6,000.00	1,616.35	7,616.35
Roswell.....	5,733	915,776.89	72,542.50	203,676.08	276,218.58	6,000.00	7,571.25	13,571.25
Santa Fe.....	3,659	904,891.46	51,247.97	69,153.27	120,401.24	6,000.00	5,033.40	11,033.40
Tucumcari.....	2,717	262,866.70	28,033.75	145,268.76	173,302.51	6,000.00	5,675.28	11,675.28
North Dakota:								
Bismarck.....	3,698	195,126.75	33,414.44	234,208.09	267,622.53	6,000.00	5,485.95	11,485.95
Devils Lake.....	1,433	39,661.83	7,665.47	58,098.42	65,763.89	6,000.00	4,655.26	10,655.26
Dickinson.....	2,612	289,461.60	29,221.80	155,965.57	185,187.37	6,000.00	5,322.07	11,322.07

Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Receipts.			Expenses.		
			Fees and commissions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
North Dakota—Continued.								
Fargo.....	811	29,241.94	\$6,672.84	\$44,919.14	\$51,591.98	\$6,000.00	\$1,074.10	\$7,074.10
Minot.....	2,946	79,377.80	13,903.34	251,638.87	265,542.21	6,000.00	7,416.86	13,416.86
Williston.....	4,671	244,583.52	28,162.83	418,815.23	446,978.06	5,741.67	5,853.83	11,595.50
Oklahoma:								
El Reno.....	1,275	9,252.15	6,196.78	48,856.35	55,053.13	6,000.00	1,791.07	7,791.07
Guthrie.....	1,250	53,083.91	8,528.76	25,014.43	33,543.19	6,000.00	4,679.79	10,679.79
Lawton.....	2,905	51,811.25	18,348.13	224,175.19	242,523.32	6,000.00	4,926.09	10,926.09
Woodward.....	4,606	183,187.34	28,927.50	197,104.47	226,031.97	5,725.00	6,456.23	12,181.23
Oregon:								
Burns.....	1,292	318,087.27	11,096.84	44,789.80	55,886.64	6,000.00	1,592.28	7,592.28
La Grande.....	2,186	175,340.35	17,734.25	172,978.44	190,712.69	5,741.67	4,111.55	9,853.22
Lakeview.....	1,125	163,316.16	10,520.01	87,280.29	97,800.30	5,240.48	1,848.30	7,088.78
Portland.....	1,062	84,392.04	10,555.48	60,447.42	71,002.90	6,000.00	2,356.14	8,356.14
Roseburg.....	3,538	217,835.96	25,066.55	394,189.91	419,256.46	6,000.00	6,985.38	12,985.38
The Dalles.....	1,759	128,025.35	12,780.62	111,493.70	124,274.32	6,000.00	3,612.39	9,612.39
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen.....	513	14,854.11	3,045.13	32,251.10	35,296.23	3,691.84	1,158.08	4,849.92
Chamberlain.....	2,381	123,423.42	13,851.28	130,616.36	144,467.24	6,000.00	4,762.31	10,762.31
Gregory.....	1,935	261,691.35	25,493.29	723.01	26,216.30	1,783.34	1,487.15	3,270.49
Lemmon.....	6,434	601,463.56	54,561.16	273,521.90	328,083.06	6,000.00	4,970.58	10,970.58
Mitchell.....	99	9,134.47	2,268.05	2,431.11	4,699.16	2,425.40	1,725.63	4,151.03
Pierre.....	3,884	229,289.74	26,926.86	185,389.03	212,315.89	6,000.00	5,492.82	11,492.82
Rapid City.....	7,870	928,194.06	71,728.88	223,317.39	295,046.27	6,000.00	8,567.30	14,567.30
Utah:								
Salt Lake City.....	1,804	541,506.92	16,323.57	223,152.73	239,476.30	6,000.00	3,368.74	9,368.74
Vernal.....	486	78,136.81	6,960.12	1,881.77	8,841.89	4,540.92	1,620.00	6,160.92
Washington:								
North Yakima.....	795	71,362.28	8,055.67	43,589.46	51,645.13	6,000.00	3,025.90	9,025.90
Olympia.....	143	7,288.86	1,341.88	6,557.88	7,899.76	2,153.04	578.05	2,731.09
Seattle.....	681	45,793.79	4,658.62	73,543.97	78,202.59	6,000.00	3,133.96	9,133.96
Spokane.....	2,004	140,108.81	21,636.72	89,784.13	111,420.85	6,000.00	5,444.70	11,444.70
Vancouver.....	833	81,997.15	7,953.90	94,621.57	102,575.47	6,000.00	2,897.70	8,897.70
Walla Walla.....	1,051	87,795.46	11,491.88	45,695.80	57,187.68	6,000.00	3,538.50	9,538.50
Waterville.....	2,043	158,341.16	20,027.17	68,293.86	88,321.03	6,000.00	3,498.89	9,498.89
Wisconsin:								
Wausau.....	788	19,061.18	5,217.56	9,872.38	15,089.94	4,929.34	1,469.74	6,399.08

Wyoming:								
Buffalo.....	1,187	111,978.97	9,043.49	105,392.66	114,436.15	6,000.00	2,113.95	8,113.95
Cheyenne.....	1,618	251,792.15	21,683.13	96,752.86	118,435.99	6,000.00	2,410.34	8,410.34
Douglas.....	1,434	189,252.84	14,285.87	38,445.45	52,731.32	6,000.00	1,481.36	7,481.36
Evanston.....	537	92,883.17	5,316.45	20,288.01	25,604.46	4,607.82	205.68	4,813.50
Lander.....	1,091	81,794.31	8,592.79	56,296.51	64,889.30	6,000.00	1,784.28	7,784.28
Sundance.....	1,582	169,778.52	16,003.52	74,249.54	90,253.06	6,000.00	1,885.57	7,885.57
Total.....	166,857	19,654,580.76	1,536,890.67	7,698,337.03	9,235,227.70	547,189.71	296,906.13	844,095.84

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	1,210	50,850.68	\$7,045.31	\$22,248.14	\$29,293.45	\$4,702.18	\$2,426.50	\$7,128.68
Alaska.....	215	10,772.33	1,245.10	76,900.06	78,145.16	4,970.76	1,070.70	6,041.46
Arizona.....	3,093	468,160.64	30,599.14	77,052.73	107,651.87	6,000.00	3,860.93	9,860.93
Arkansas.....	3,633	171,219.64	24,811.46	81,308.63	106,120.09	13,929.40	7,523.38	21,452.78
California.....	6,162	1,289,464.46	50,790.95	387,781.82	438,572.77	43,114.95	16,630.77	59,745.72
Colorado.....	14,953	1,892,030.80	165,494.85	486,250.42	651,745.27	52,993.74	25,217.59	78,211.33
Florida.....	1,419	77,781.35	9,768.42	36,485.03	46,253.45	6,000.00	4,450.00	10,450.00
Idaho.....	8,471	1,383,443.88	85,408.05	247,535.26	332,943.31	30,000.00	14,969.94	44,969.94
Iowa.....	2	4.04	244.12	109.98	354.10	1,246.32	1.63	1,247.95
Kansas.....	2,623	161,478.61	21,348.41	158,144.18	179,492.59	11,623.24	5,857.45	17,480.69
Louisiana.....	1,159	34,233.09	7,290.13	36,063.42	43,353.55	7,793.29	3,233.35	11,026.64
Michigan.....	715	33,777.18	5,985.71	32,631.51	38,617.22	6,000.00	2,260.30	8,260.30
Minnesota.....	6,335	372,283.50	48,897.15	346,067.69	394,964.84	18,000.00	9,638.31	27,638.31
Mississippi.....	845	35,274.44	4,957.56	12,653.78	17,611.34	3,690.58	2,602.48	6,293.06
Missouri.....	1,050	53,330.91	5,359.25	32,194.76	37,554.01	4,753.15	1,143.44	5,896.59
Montana.....	14,585	2,460,905.55	166,313.53	510,274.67	676,588.20	51,898.10	23,234.73	75,132.83
Nebraska.....	5,777	1,979,872.10	65,376.34	107,772.75	173,149.09	29,893.48	9,788.59	39,682.07
Nevada.....	901	78,190.07	6,810.24	74,440.99	81,251.23	6,000.00	2,685.90	8,685.90
New Mexico.....	15,347	2,542,799.18	183,882.32	545,777.41	729,659.73	30,000.00	25,521.62	55,521.62
North Dakota.....	16,171	877,453.44	119,040.72	1,163,645.32	1,282,686.04	35,741.67	29,808.07	65,549.74
Oklahoma.....	10,036	297,334.65	62,001.17	495,150.44	557,151.61	23,725.00	17,853.18	41,578.18
Oregon.....	10,962	1,086,997.13	87,753.75	871,179.56	958,933.31	34,982.15	20,506.04	55,488.19
South Dakota.....	23,116	2,168,050.71	197,874.65	848,249.90	1,046,124.55	31,900.58	28,163.87	60,064.45
Utah.....	2,290	619,643.73	23,283.69	225,034.50	248,318.19	10,540.92	4,988.74	15,529.66
Washington.....	7,550	592,687.51	75,165.84	422,086.67	497,252.51	38,153.04	22,117.70	60,270.74
Wisconsin.....	788	19,061.18	5,217.56	9,872.38	15,089.94	4,929.34	1,469.74	6,399.08
Wyoming.....	7,449	897,479.96	74,925.25	391,425.03	466,350.28	34,607.82	9,881.18	44,489.00
Total.....	166,857	19,654,580.76	1,536,890.67	7,698,337.03	9,235,227.70	547,189.71	296,906.13	844,095.84
Swamp lands patented.....		69,284.37						
Sales of Indian lands.....		168,638.63			2,334,885.47			
Depredations, government property, copies of records, reclamation water-right charges, etc.....					330,136.61			
Total.....	166,857	19,892,503.76	1,536,890.67	7,698,337.03	11,900,249.78	547,189.71	296,906.13	844,095.84

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

State or Territory.	Sales of land—															Sales of abandoned military reservations.
	At public auction.			Subject to preemption entry.			Timber and stone.			Mineral.			Coal.			
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	
Alabama.....	2	232.46	\$290.60				25	2,287.33	\$6,264.63							
Alaska.....	2	193.94	244.48							34	3,793.44	\$13,485.00	44	6,317.05	\$63,170.58	
Arizona.....										120	6,537.93	31,352.50				
Arkansas.....	9	368.86	481.09				148	16,702.08	42,993.36	7	580.00	1,450.00				
California.....	79	5,136.49	8,881.00				438	59,205.63	147,567.86	162	19,990.07	64,417.50				
Colorado.....	204	19,043.34	31,994.00				131	15,085.33	33,819.70	299	8,059.98	36,770.00	26	4,326.41	48,464.10	
Florida.....	5	313.32	404.06				64	7,736.95	19,312.44							\$1,133.51
Idaho.....	46	2,385.83	3,353.28	1	160.00	\$200.00	343	41,162.31	105,680.03	97	5,136.56	21,925.00				20,521.03
Iowa.....	1	4.04	44.44													
Kansas.....	79	5,580.78	8,538.60													
Louisiana.....							123	8,755.65	21,822.79							
Michigan.....							157	11,929.05	29,817.65							
Minnesota.....	16	446.33	743.33				1,037	124,479.93	311,063.61							
Mississippi.....	24	1,224.12	2,177.05				11	619.56	1,548.78							
Missouri.....																
Montana.....	326	26,203.74	44,883.94	71	7,839.12	9,798.89	323	39,175.54	97,893.50	167	8,147.46	32,910.22	15	1,938.26	43,965.20	187.50
Nebraska.....	468	65,998.68	93,315.13													2,711.60
Nevada.....										285	14,167.74	69,040.00				
New Mexico.....	20	1,521.74	2,283.05							35	3,323.30	12,797.50	8	920.00	16,400.00	139.20
North Dakota.....	638	36,238.68	91,430.64				3	400.00	1,000.00				14	736.70	10,734.00	
Oklahoma.....							1	40.00	100.00	1	160.00	400.00				
Oregon.....	326	28,600.75	39,447.95				2,193	281,898.63	696,708.00	27	2,515.02	11,095.00	1	40.00	800.00	
South Dakota.....	863	57,310.15	135,821.08				102	10,518.29	26,101.44	19	1,049.85	4,435.00	7	513.74	4,737.40	97.60
Utah.....	3	280.00	350.00				5	360.00	900.00	151	6,700.05	33,455.00	46	6,920.52	178,818.05	204.78
Washington.....	205	13,882.49	28,622.38	2	316.75	395.94	590	66,464.03	165,352.36	23	1,402.78	5,967.50	18	4,313.15	86,263.00	
Wisconsin.....	1	80.00	200.00				27	1,763.11	4,407.78							
Wyoming.....	184	15,586.71	22,198.08				286	34,309.76	86,494.05	41	2,929.31	11,829.60	34	5,019.29	103,149.70	1,216.73
Total.....	3,501	280,632.45	515,704.18	74	8,315.87	10,394.83	6,007	722,893.18	1,798,847.98	1,468	84,493.49	351,329.82	213	31,045.12	556,502.03	26,211.95

State or Territory.	Excess payments on homestead and other entries.			Desert-land entries.					
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.		Area.		Amount.	
				Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.
						Acres.	Acres.		
Alabama.....	79	149.02	\$186.65						
Alaska.....									
Arizona.....	63	131.76	187.40	710	14	141,887.00	1,839.03	\$35,472.22	\$1,844.58
Arkansas.....	58	313.30	391.65						
California.....	151	621.09	975.81	1,509	427	340,410.71	68,336.41	85,088.59	68,334.49
Colorado.....	639	2,222.00	3,398.79	2,114	125	423,477.95	21,615.24	105,887.00	21,615.24
Florida.....	161	266.39	335.53						
Idaho.....	248	875.37	1,158.10	1,056	142	166,955.37	19,922.08	41,659.46	18,920.47
Iowa.....									
Kansas.....	44	158.05	265.33						
Louisiana.....	38	115.87	170.78						
Michigan.....	17	60.57	75.81						
Minnesota.....	64	362.89	456.69						
Mississippi.....	39	72.74	80.30						
Missouri.....	9	35.56	43.46						
Montana.....	489	2,127.00	4,094.54	1,438	466	253,906.86	81,572.30	63,479.17	81,579.05
Nebraska.....	354	1,496.90	1,915.27						
Nevada.....	9	80.00	124.65	60	6	12,591.26	861.33	3,147.93	861.33
New Mexico.....	540	1,551.93	1,955.92	630	81	103,852.31	14,179.55	25,963.18	14,187.05
North Dakota.....	310	1,442.30	2,644.74	7	10	1,120.00	1,740.17	280.00	1,757.21
Oklahoma.....	37	69.28	86.70						
Oregon.....	199	1,002.21	1,526.94	579	61	85,219.52	8,320.73	21,304.91	8,320.73
South Dakota.....	518	1,847.29	2,208.84	872	46	134,248.59	8,234.77	33,528.90	8,234.80
Utah.....	44	112.40	167.07	219	20	34,389.53	2,241.75	8,597.39	2,242.21
Washington.....	172	865.51	1,337.97	425	23	68,156.08	2,919.95	17,038.91	2,919.95
Wisconsin.....	10	58.84	112.90						
Wyoming.....	274	1,222.17	1,731.12	704	308	111,266.46	48,394.86	27,776.87	48,265.77
Total.....	4,566	17,260.44	25,632.96	10,323	1,729	1,877,481.64	280,178.17	469,224.53	279,082.88

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Homestead entries.								
	Entries.			Area.			Amount.		
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.
Alabama.....	570	367	125	47,810.53	34,488.54	12,026.67	\$4,984.15	\$862.68	\$14,976.35
Alaska.....	8			467.90			80.10		
Arizona.....	1,836	154	44	259,106.69	21,074.90	6,222.62	26,929.34	815.65	7,946.03
Arkansas.....	1,615	1,355	254	153,568.70	156,357.42	28,855.83	15,305.86	3,908.16	35,992.53
California.....	1,526	396	60	216,699.40	55,325.62	7,900.35	24,152.58	2,475.33	11,747.56
Colorado.....	8,347	1,009	902	1,346,261.21	152,492.75	141,230.87	142,110.09	6,483.04	203,601.59
Florida.....	605	385	95	67,670.50	49,934.66	12,171.45	6,443.63	1,249.36	15,194.49
Idaho.....	4,483	873	193	587,198.56	123,062.95	25,317.91	61,931.55	5,385.06	33,967.89
Iowa.....			1			52.43			65.54
Kansas.....	1,053	688	719	155,857.83	105,843.73	109,618.02	14,807.57	3,356.37	149,290.25
Louisiana.....	351	372	144	25,477.44	31,178.32	10,541.81	2,940.60	945.41	14,069.85
Michigan.....	210	125	26	21,568.13	13,409.38	1,926.44	2,113.11	336.06	2,408.05
Minnesota.....	1,996	1,679	221	233,587.95	222,536.57	25,858.23	22,446.52	5,975.12	33,748.36
Mississippi.....	405	265	68	29,014.75	24,329.10	6,624.10	3,277.37	611.71	8,253.53
Missouri.....	359	407		27,855.06	38,405.68		2,997.52	1,030.09	
Montana.....	7,484	1,037	573	1,159,486.15	156,444.63	86,943.85	132,444.59	8,070.89	131,357.66
Nebraska.....	4,109	759	56	1,913,713.42	156,972.15	6,766.87	56,940.35	3,128.34	9,830.75
Nevada.....	207	23	3	27,200.22	3,550.29	333.30	3,082.86	171.45	533.25
New Mexico.....	9,634	1,195	2,422	1,585,367.19	188,014.94	377,306.53	158,286.74	7,103.59	471,751.51
North Dakota.....	5,655	4,210	4,989	786,416.70	647,148.11	630,489.19	79,996.22	24,053.86	1,055,698.77
Oklahoma.....	2,094	5,166	2,712	266,888.59	786,189.90	396,287.64	24,319.95	19,588.83	491,214.58
Oregon.....	2,983	1,185	455	400,169.69	177,241.89	69,184.02	43,968.13	7,509.75	91,448.51
South Dakota.....	12,516	1,013	6,400	1,913,295.51	151,722.41	993,405.76	169,794.04	3,963.54	632,760.01
Utah.....	832	37	2	135,722.31	5,634.62	240.00	14,229.38	223.18	300.00
Washington.....	2,714	1,727	412	357,978.59	253,568.38	59,738.72	42,054.29	13,806.62	112,384.79
Wisconsin.....	219	447	45	16,882.39	47,973.33	3,101.27	2,080.80	1,904.15	5,151.70
Wyoming.....	3,634	636	336	566,880.79	96,566.52	52,071.54	59,431.72	3,873.32	88,563.11
Total.....	75,445	25,510	21,257	12,302,146.20	3,699,466.79	3,064,215.42	1,117,149.06	126,831.56	3,622,256.66

State or Ter- ritory.	Applications.				Mineral protests.	Filings.										Fees.		Coal land.				
	For timber and stone lands.		Mineral.			Preemption.		Homestead.		Coal land.		Reservoir.		Town site.		Cancellat- ion.	Received for reduc- ing testi- mony to writing, etc.	Applica- tions.		Adverse claims.		
No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	
Alabama.....	36	\$360.00															\$834.48					
Alaska.....			44	\$440	2	\$20					15	\$45						65	\$650	1	\$10	
Arizona.....			105	1,050	18	180			15	\$45			6	\$18	3	\$9	792.15					
Arkansas.....	167	1,670.00	13	130					7	14							3,783.44					
California.....	550	5,490.00	150	1,500	17	170			4	12	5	15			2	6	8,486.66					
Colorado.....	219	2,190.00	295	2,950	33	330	91	\$273	174	522	96	288	25	75			\$201	8,931.57				
Florida.....	74	740.00	5	50													1	1,233.43				
Idaho.....	406	4,060.00	96	960	8	80			3	9	17	51			2	6	14	4,987.74				
Iowa.....																		244.12				
Kansas.....							31	62	6	12							57	3,045.47				
Louisiana.....	131	1,310.00																2,094.12				
Michigan.....	176	1,760.00							1	2								1,774.54				
Minnesota.....	1,243	12,430.00																5,698.59				
Mississippi.....	11	110.00																900.48				
Missouri.....																		1,331.64				
Montana.....	396	3,960.00	141	1,410	9	90	74	222	39	117	106	318	20	60			16	6,385.60				
Nebraska.....									26	52			4	8			16	5,227.41				
Nevada.....	1	10.00	273	2,730	26	260			1	3	2	6	2	6				244.93				
New Mexico.....			41	410	6	60			62	186	13	39	15	45				6,375.99				
North Dakota.....	6	60.00							20	40	81	162	70	140			1	13,464.13				
Oklahoma.....	1	10.00	1	10					6	12							3	10,497.59				
Oregon.....	2,433	24,330.00	19	190					8	23	9	27						7,380.57				
South Dakota.....	154	1,537.50	24	240	1	10			315	630	64	128	96	192				18,627.25				
Utah.....	6	60.00	145	1,450	20	200			1	3	28	84			1	3		1,046.70				
Washington....	850	8,500.00	36	360	3	30	2	6	1	3	118	354					5	8,877.93				
Wisconsin.....	34	340.00															2	878.61				
Wyoming.....	356	3,560.00	28	280	1	10			25	75	312	936	31	93			9	4,373.21				
Total....	7,250	72,487.50	1,416	14,160	144	1,440	198	563	714	1,760	866	2,453	269	637	8	24	325	127,518.35	65	650	1	10

*Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

	Entries or partial payments.	Area.	Receipts— sales and interest.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Alabama:			
Montgomery—Cherokee Indian school lands.....	1	80. 18	\$100. 23
California:			
Eureka—			
Klamath River Indian Reservation.....	1	120. 00	300. 00
Round Valley Indian Reservation.....	1		34. 50
Oakland—Round Valley Indian Reservation.....	34		2, 480. 24
Colorado:			
Durango—			
Southern Ute, under act Feb. 20, 1895.....	81	7, 847. 71	7, 686. 80
Ceded Ute, under acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882.	22	2, 933. 01	1, 131. 13
Glenwood Springs—Ute, under acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882.....	265	34, 734. 34	22, 758. 27
Montrose—Ute, under acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882.	409	45, 532. 72	39, 052. 03
Idaho:			
Blackfoot—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands (town lots).....	11		110. 00
Kansas:			
Dodge City—Osage trust and diminished reserve lands....	87	4, 768. 57	8, 677. 23
Topeka—			
Osage trust and diminished reserve lands.....	3	120. 86	389. 56
Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands.....	1		19. 53
Osage ceded.....	1	7. 10	8. 88
Minnesota:			
Cass Lake—Chippewa Indian lands.....	145		24, 740. 95
Duluth—Chippewa Indian lands.....	93		7, 703. 69
Crookston—			
Red Lake Indian Reservation lands.....	397		93, 832. 20
Chippewa Indian lands.....	390		50, 337. 78
Montana:			
Billings—Crow Indian ceded lands.....	458		80, 439. 09
Nebraska:			
O'Neill—Omaha Indian lands.....	1		1, 205. 20
Oklahoma:			
El Reno—			
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	7	237. 65	1, 188. 55
Wichita ceded lands.....	745		140, 511. 75
Lawton—			
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